THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

Bake Drivers End Strike; Berlin Bombed by British; News Service Convicted

The World's Day—July 26, 1941

New England: Bakery Drivers to Arbitrate

Boston's four-week bakery drivers' strike ended as union drivers vote for arbitration. [Page 2.]

Bay State legislators hope to wind up business of the 1941 session next week end. [Page 2.]

Historic homes of Old Scituate, Mass., opened for inspection in annual pilgrimage conducted by Daughters of American Revolution. [Details and pictures: Pages 1 and 4.]

Air and Sea: RAF Reports Bomb Hits in Berlin

Berlin was hit by some of Britain's heaviest and most powerful bombs in the first night raid on the German capital in 53 days. The RAF recorded flashes "right in the center of the city."

The German High Command claimed that eight British bombers were shot down in raids on Germany last night. The communiqué said raiders dropped explosives over Western Germany and had inflicted casualties and some property damage. It declared "only individual planes succeeded in penetrating to the Reich's capital."

The British Admiralty declared today that the whole British convoy which was heavily attacked by Italian air and torpedoboat forces in the Mediterranean during the week has made a "successful passage" without the loss of a single merchant ship. A previous Admiralty communiqué, based on then incomplete data, acknowledged July 24 that a British destroyer, H. M. S. Fearless, had been sunk and a merchantman damaged.

The Royal Air Force also attacked military targets in Hanover and Hamburg.

Italy claimed Britain lost more than 70,000 tons of shipping in two days of attacks on Mediterranean convoys by Italian planes, and light naval forces.

Alexandria, Egypt, and Britain's home base at Yarmouth were bombed by German planes.

Germany claimed to have brought down 87 British aircraft in 30 hours during July 23-24, including nine American-built "flying fortresses."

Italian High Command admitted loss of a submarine in the Mediterranean.

Washington: Transocean Faces Heavy Costs

Transocean News Service, convicted in Federal District Court of failure to register under the Foreign Agents Act, faced payment of a $1,000 fine and court costs estimated at $15,000 or more.

A conference of organized labor and War and Navy Department representatives rejected a proposal that WPA labor be excluded from defense construction jobs.

The Senate Agriculture Committee attached to legislation dealing with wheat marketing a rider which would prohibit the release during the present European war of any cotton held under Government loans.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, in telegrams to the Governments of Ecuador and Peru asked that immediate measures be taken to restore order along their borders.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee today agreed in principle on a declaration of national emergency as a basis for extending Army service.

In a report by the minority members of the House Ways and Means Committee on the tax bill, the President was urged to lead the way in non-defense spending. [Financial Page.]

National: Hague Tries to 'Hand Over' Party Rule

Jersey City, N. J.—Mayor Frank Hague "handed over" the leadership of the Democratic Party in New Jersey to Gov. Charles Edison following a dispute over a railroad tax settlement. The Governor, however, promptly rejected the action saying such leadership was not within the power of the Mayor to give.

Camden, N. J.—Enoch L. (Nucky) Johnson, leader of the Republican Party in Atlantic City for 30 years, faced a possible sentence of 10 years' imprisonment and $20,000 fine for evasion of income taxes when a Federal jury convicted him of evading taxes on $124,800 in 1936 and 1937—money the Government charged was paid him by numbers operators for protection.

In Europe: Italy Jails Free Speech Advocates

In Rome, seven persons convicted of copying and distributing speeches by President Roosevelt, United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Prime Minister Churchill were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three to 12 years by a special tribunal from which there can be no appeal.

Russia: Bessarabia, Bucovina Claimed

Rumanian forces fighting with the Nazis claimed to have completed reconquest of Bessarabia and Bucovina.

Finland announced that all territory northeast of Lake Ladoga had been retaken from Soviet Russia.

Dienst aus Deutschland, semi-official German commentary, admitted that Russian-German hostilities would continue for an indefinite time, but claimed decisions of great importance were to be expected.

In the Orient: Japan Freezes American Credits

Japan retaliated for American and British freezing of Japanese assets in the United States and the British Empire by freezing American assets in Japan. [Page 1.]

Japanese occupation of Indo-China became an accomplished fact with the arrival at Saigon of the Japanese Military Mission headed by Maj. Gen. Raishiro Sumita. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

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	↑ TONIGHT		
	TOMORROW ↓		
COLDER	WARMER	FAIR	RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Fore River Launches Fast U. S. Cruiser

One of the fastest cruisers ever built for the United States Navy was added to Uncle Sam's expanding fleet today when the San Diego was launched at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River plant at Quincy.

Without giving details, the builders said there were indications that the vessel and others of the Atlanta class would have a speed approaching that of new-type destroyers.

Redistrict Bill Wins In Legislature

A Congressional reapportionment bill, passed by both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature after bitter debate, will reach the desk of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on Monday.

The bill, which will wipe out the district served by United States Representative Thomas Eliot (D) of Cambridge, passed the House last night only 24 hours after the Senate had approved the measure.

The Republican-drawn bill was approved 109 to 49 in the House.

House action came five hours after Democratic members had launched a filibuster which gave indication of delaying passage of the bill for some time.

Stronger District

In addition to eliminating the district served by Mr. Eliot the bill would add several normally Republican communities to the district served by United States Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville, and increase the Republican strength in several districts ordinarily taken by the G. O. P.

Elimination of one of Massachusetts' 15 seats in the National House was made necessary by a drop in population in comparison with other states, as disclosed by the 1940 census.

Assistant Democratic Floor Leader John E. Troy (D) of Boston described the Republican plan as "the most vile and vicious plan to gerrymander a party that has been made since the word 'gerrymander' was invented."

King Defends Plan

Majority Leader Rudolph King (R) of Millis defended his party's plan as fair and asserted that the Democrats had failed to offer a "single constructive criticism." He declared that a substitute Democratic plan, patterned after the 1901 apportionment, had been drafted by a "modern Rip Van Winkle," and contended the minority's plans for carving up the State into 14 districts "would dumbfound the inventor of the jigsaw puzzle."

Shirt-sleeved legislators, working and arguing with the temperature in the nineties and the humidity high, drank 90 gallons of water during the debate, using up 2,800 paper cups.

To block debate in the House on the issue next week, the Republicans themselves moved reconsideration of their action in passing the measure, and then went home happy when it was turned down by a roll-call vote of 116 to 69.

Germans Claim Large Gains In Ukraine Sector

Nazis say Russians are fleeing in South, but Soviet declares lines are holding firm.

By the Associated Press

Germany today claimed important gains against Russia in the Ukraine, but a Soviet communiqué declared that the Nazi drives were being staved off in that sector.

Adolf Hitler's headquarters said its troops continued to pursue retreating Russians in the southern section of the huge battle line, but the Russians claimed their lines were standing firm, and that the Nazis were suffering huge losses.

The Rumanian General Staff announced that Bessarabia and Bucovina are now completely under their control.

In the Central Russian sector the Soviets claimed that the Nazi drive continued to be held up, with stubborn fighting near Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk, and Zhitomir.

In the North, Finland claimed to have regained control of all territory northeast of Lake Ladoga ceded to Soviet Russia at the end of the Soviet war.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26 — After five weeks of fighting along the Eastern front, outcome of the Russo-German conflict remains uncertain. But there is a growing conviction here that Soviet resistance to the Nazi attack may have altered decisively the whole war outlook.

This change in war "atmosphere" here is intangible, but it is unmistakable.

I have just sounded out the opinions of a good many persons who are more or less "on the inside." These include a couple of members of the Government, several members of Parliament, some of the leading newspaper editors in Britain, and a number of high officers in all three fighting services.

Position Modified

The impression one gets is that the position has been modified in the following respects:

1. The time factor has been drastically changed. From thinking in terms of late 1942 or 1943 as the climax of the conflict, the British now are considering very seriously the chances that the crucial period may come a great deal sooner—perhaps even this autumn.

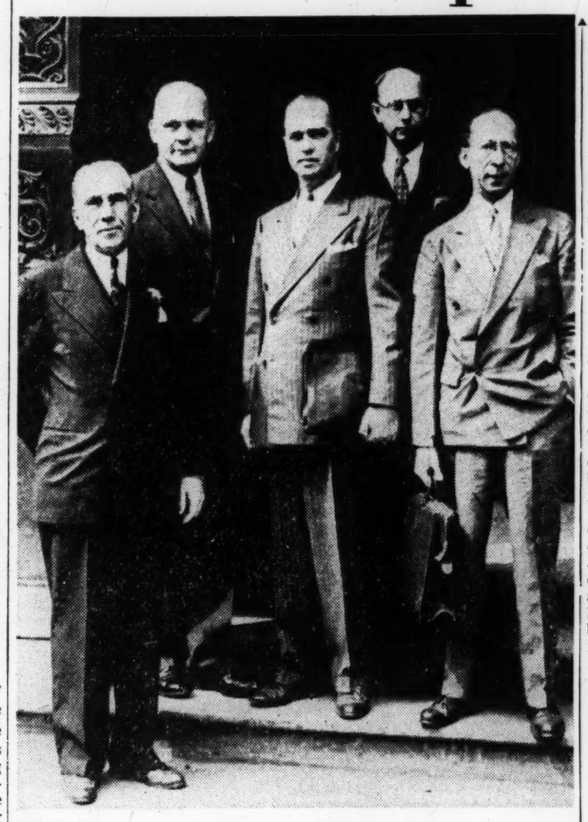
2. This inevitably involves a certain shift of emphasis from west to east—that is away from America to Russia.

This should not be misinterpreted. It does not mean that American aid, American production, or even ultimate American participation in the war has become less important to Britain. On the contrary it has become more important and more immediately vital. There is a greater need for getting bombers, munitions, and tanks over here quickly in order to be able to hit the Nazis hard now instead of next year or the year after.

What is changing is the strategic concept of the way in which

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

U. S. Freezes Japan's Assets; Indo-China Occupation Starts; British Improve Civil Defense



Wide World

Committee in London

The American Civil Defense Commission which is in England to study civilian defense problems is shown during a recent visit to the Home Secretary's office. Left to right: Maj. Frank Roessing, Director of the Department of Public Works, Pittsburgh; Arthur Wallander, Inspector, New York Police Department; Capt. Donald S. Leonard, Michigan State Police; Dr. Huntington Williams, Health Commissioner of Baltimore, Md.; Harry W. Prince, consultant, New York City Housing Authority. Passed by the British censor.

British Civil Defense Control Is Centralized

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 26—Five special commissioners from the United States now studying Britain's civil-defense system find the British are doing the same thing.

The lull in heavy Nazi raids upon this country has been utilized as an opportunity to study operation of civil defense, consider future plans, and report any continuing deficiencies to the Cabinet's Civil Defense Committee.

The main lesson that American observers are learning from Britain's experiences is that mobile reserves are as important for civil defense in modern war as they are for military defense.

A big and concentrated attack upon any given point, it has been shown, can overwhelm resources available there and a tragic situation can develop—as it did at Coventry, Southampton, and Plymouth, for example—unless reinforcements are ready to be thrown in immediately.

London is in a rather different situation because, although harder hit than any other City, it had far greater total resources which it could bring in where needed without delay. Even so, a large area of the Capital was destroyed by fire owing to a general tardiness in the establishment of a compulsory fire-watching system, and the inadequacy of the reserve water supply.

Epic of Gallantry

Nobody has criticized the firemen whose gallantry under great danger and difficulties provides one of the epics of the war. But the system of control which they worked was so heavily and justly criticized that it has been scrapped for the duration of hostilities and has been replaced by an organization on a national, instead of on a local basis, under the administration of Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison. He has Commander A. M. G. Firebrace, former head of the London Fire Brigade, as chief-of-staff and inspector-in-chief.

In the new setup 1,400 separate fire brigades under local authorities are grouped to form 32 areas outside of London each with its own fire commander, which goes a long way toward overcoming the weakness of divided commands although in the opinion of many persons, it does not go far enough since no fire officer in a position of executive control has been appointed in the 12 regions into which England and Wales has been divided for civil-defense purposes.

This leaves supervision of the fire forces in the hands of regional commissioners with no intermediate operational control between the 32 area chiefs and the fire headquarters in London.

Under the new scheme of mobile fire divisions being established as self-contained units with equipment and transport, baggage, field telephone, and water-relaying arrangements, a staff college and an instructors school are being set up, basements of many bombed buildings are being concreted and converted into reservoirs for fire fighting, and pools, lakes, and rivers are being surveyed to ascertain their uses for augmentation or replacement of main water supplies—if necessary through miles of inch piping.

Vast Preventive Army

That is the new layout for professional firemen, and the auxiliaries have joined them either voluntarily or as a result of national conscription. Back of these front-line men is a vast preventive army of fire watchers of both sexes under the supervision of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secre-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

40,000 troops expected as vanguard reaches Saigon—New moves forecast.

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 26 (AP)—The Chief of the Japanese Mission in French Indo-China, Maj.-Gen. Raishiro Sumita, arrived by plane today with three military and naval officers, the first step in execution of the new agreement with Vichy on military and naval concessions for Japan in the strategic southern part of the colony.

Three Japanese bombers swooped down on Saigon's modern air field, coinciding with arrival of several Japanese Army trucks from Hanoi, in the north where Japan has had concessions for months. They were but the vanguard of naval and military forces.

Naval and transport ships are expected to arrive at Saigon Sunday, Monday or Tuesday. French authorities declared they were completing evacuation of Saigon airport by Monday. Saigon warehouses for a half-mile around the bend of the Saigon River were being cleared for the Japanese.

[Foreign sources in Shanghai said they heard from Saigon that Japan would land between 40,000 and 50,000 troops in Indo-China about July 30. Foreign intelligence reports in Shanghai also said that "upwards of 1,000,000 men" were being called to arms in Japan in the greatest mobilization since outbreak of the war with China four years ago.

The Japanese news agency Domei reported in a dispatch from Nanking that the Chinese Government at Chungking had ordered troops to proceed to Indo-China's northern border.]

The newspaper Molonte Indo-Chinoise at Hanoi, the colonial capital, hinted in an editorial, presumably Government-inspired, that Japanese occupation of the new bases would be a step for further moves south.

"Indo-China," the paper said, "is on the way to Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies. The Formosa and Hainan (Japanese island) bases being too distant for her south seas policy, Japan required facilities in southern Indo-China. . . ."

'Complete Blockade'

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, yesterday said he hoped there would be "a complete economic blackade against the Pacific partner of the Axis."

The Ambassador told reporters he had "complete confidence in the wisdom and statesmanship of American leaders in always timing these steps to the specific emergencies of the situation" therefore, he said, he would be satisfied with whatever action the United States might take.

Dr. Hu Shih made his remarks just before conferring at the State Department in a general exchange of views on developments brought about by Japanese moves into French Indo-China.

"This latest Japanese aggression," he said, "worries we Chinese because of the possibility of a Japanese attack on Yunnan from Indo-China bases, an attack on Burma, bombing of the Burma road, and threatening of Thailand (Siam)."

Tokyo retaliates—Lead of Washington followed by Britain—China protected.

By the Associated Press

Promptly followed by Great Britain, the United States took the offensive today in an economic campaign against the Axis in the Pacific, freezing Japan's assets in America.

Japan replied by freezing all United States funds in that country.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, called into the armed services of the United States today all of the "organized military forces" of the Philippine Government.

Economic experts in London declared the freezing of assets and a tightening of exports could bring Japanese industry to its knees in six months. British newspapers hailed the moves as proof that the policy of appeasement is completely abandoned.

In line with this decision, the British Ambassador in Tokyo informed the Japanese Government of Britain's intention to abrogate all commercial treaties with Japan.

Along with the order immobilizing Japanese assets in the United States, President Roosevelt also placed Chinese funds under control, but this was to keep them out of Japan's hands.

It was estimated at Washington the order would apply to Japanese funds and property totaling more than $131,000,000 in the United States, whereas the retaliatory order by Japan freezes $217,000,000 in American assets in the Japanese empire.

American circles at Shanghai said they believed one of the next Japanese countermoves might be to take over the Shanghai International Settlement where British and American holdings are valued at $250,000,000 and where United States Marines are stationed.

The Anglo-American action was supported by Canadian steps to prevent withdrawal of Japanese assets in Canada, and by similar moves in Australia, and the Union of South Africa.

Japanese took the view the Indo-China move was necessary to safeguard the colony from the alleged threat of British-American aggression. The Tokyo announcement of the Japanese agreement with Vichy said Japan had undertaken with France the "joint defense" of Indo-China.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The United States last night froze all Japanese assets under its control in the first of a series of reprisals for Japan's newest thrust in the South Pacific area by occupation of French Indo-China.

The move, which is expected to be followed by more economic sanctions, for the first time treats Japan as a full-fledged belligerent member of Hitler's alliance of

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Japan's entire economy seen disrupted by "freezing": Page 3.

Old Scituate House Welcomes Visitors

By a Staff Photographer

Cudworth House

Home of the Scituate Historical Society. In the doorway is shown a visitor being welcomed by Miss Blanche Clark, custodian, and Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, President of the Society. Both are in costume as hostesses in the tour of old houses sponsored by the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Scituate, Mass.

Hostesses welcome visitors to old Scituate homes: Story and picture page 4

Red Views on Religion Change; War Spurred Turn to Church

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who spent five and one-half years in Russia.

A radical change in the Soviet attitude to religion seems indicated by recent reports from Moscow. As a war measure the church has been accorded a place among the unified forces of the Nation resisting the invader. Government-sponsored atheist propaganda has been discontinued.

The question naturally arises whether the change is permanent, or whether, as the Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, has suggested, "anti-religious thought and propaganda have been put aside, folded up and laid away like garments in a wardrobe for another season."

In time of adversity even the most secular-minded turn toward religion. No government can continue proclaiming that the material world is the be-all and end-all of existence and yet appeal to its citizens for the sacrifices of war.

But there are indications that the conciliatory move may be more than a passing phase. It was being forced on the Soviets by many circumstances and the war merely precipitated it.

More than once of late the Soviet Government has had to admit by implication that the greatest organized effort in history to destroy religion and impose atheism as a substitute has fared little better than previous such attempts.

The officially sponsored "Militant Atheist League," spearhead of the attack on religion, failed to expand and develop according to plan into a "vast mass organization of the workers and peasantry." It reached its peak in 1932, at which time it claimed five million members. Since the plan figure for this date was to have been thirty million, this was not an impressive showing, especially since a considerable portion of this paper membership was probably enrolled by the high-pressure methods in general use during the period of the collectivization of the peasantry. After 1932 a steady decline set in despite various measures "to reduce membership turnover."

The failure of the Militant Atheist League to win the masses as a

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

State Plans Rehabilitation of Men Rejected for Service With Armed Forces

34,634 Massachusetts Youths Unable to Meet Requirements

Military and defense news in brief:

Men Behind the Guns—Plans for the rehabilitation of men rejected for service with the Nation's armed forces were disclosed today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety as it reported that 34,634 Bay State men had been turned down for physical or mental impairments up to July 1.

"In preparing our civilian defenses, we dare not overlook the fact that the man behind the gun is an inseparable part of the entire defense program," Prof. Curtis M. Hilliard, Director of the Committee's Health Division declared.

"Here are a group of young men," he said, "who are known to be below par physically and who, having been rejected by the draft boards, will return to the community to pursue some industrial activity. The physical fitness of employees, who by their work support the Army, is second only in importance to the fitness of the men who bear arms."

No Edwards Furloughs—Yankee Division headquarters announced today that no leaves or furloughs will be granted officers and enlisted men from Aug. 17 to Sept. 12 because of extensive maneuvers in the vicinity of Fort Devens between those dates. Furloughs will be granted from Sept. 12 to 22. The entire Yankee Division of approximately 18,000 officers and men will leave Camp Edwards next week for the Worcester-Webster area, where they will conduct a two-day combat training exercise. The problem will stress movement of troops by marching and motor shuttling.

YD at Stockbridge—More than 250 musicians from the 26th Division will participate Aug. 15 at Tanglewood, summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in a benefit concert for the United Service Organizations and the British War Relief, it was announced today. Also taking part in the program will be the Boston Symphony and the Berkshire Music Center Faculty and students. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will lead the soldier musicians from Camp Edwards.

American Defense Urged—Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, told Vermont Legionnaires last night that there must be defense "far enough from the shores of America so that bombs cannot fall upon the people of the United States." He urged them to support a national policy of such defense.

Devens Soldiers Cautioned—Acting on the advice of the British censor in the Western Hemisphere, the War Department warned all soldiers at Fort Devens to refrain from mentioning military facts in personal mail to friends, especially to those in foreign countries.

In a circular to Col. William A. Smith, Post Commander, which was posted on the fort bulletin board, the War Department said:

"The Director of British Censorship, Western Hemisphere, has brought to the attention of the War Department several letters written by United States Army personnel to individuals in foreign countries in which mention was made of matters pertaining to the military establishments. While the cases reported appeared to be the result of indiscretion, measures must be taken to cause this practice to be discontinued. All personnel of your command will be directed to omit all reference to matters pertaining to the national defense in personal letters written by them, especially to foreign countries."

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BOSTON

Filene's Stocktaking

Beginning Monday for FOUR DAYS reductions of ¼, ⅓, ½ and more

COME MONDAY for MARKDOWNS → 9:30 to 5

(Men's store, however, will open at 8:30)

COME TUESDAY for MARKDOWNS → 9:30 to 5

COME WEDNESDAY for MARKDOWNS and NEW GOODS PRICED LIKE MARKDOWNS → 9:30 to 5

COME THURSDAY for FINAL CLEANUP → 11 to 5

(Basement opens at 9:30 as usual)

NOTE: The famous Filene stocktaking! First of its kind, copied far and wide. The famous Filene stocktaking to which people come for bargains based on certain strict value standards. Even better this year because of one day more in which to choose. This is the time when with one fell swoop we clean house of odds and ends, broken sizes, buying mistakes, extreme fashions. So no small markdowns here—slashes of ¼, ⅓, ½, even more from original prices (in some cases previous markdowns have been taken). In fairness to all we ask no exchanges—no returns—no mail or phone orders.

Bake Drivers To Work As Talks Proceed

More than 1,200 Greater Boston bakery truck drivers who have been on strike for four weeks will return to work July 28 and submit their wage demands to arbitration.

The decision to end the strike which tied up bread and pastry deliveries and forced more than 5,000 bakery workers into idleness was made at a union meeting last night. The strikers, paid $16 a week and 8 per cent commission, seek $20 a week and 9 per cent commission.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, proposed arbitration soon after the strike was called on June 28.

Negotiations for a new contract are expected to begin soon.

One difference remained to be ironed out following last night's meeting. The bakery owners have expressed willingness for the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to arbitrate, while the drivers want a specially selected board—two members chosen by the employers, two by the union, and one by those four.

Parole Board Plan Modified

Reorganization of the Massachusetts Parole Board was recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee after it modified a plan advanced by a special State commission which spent two years investigating pardons and parole.

As now drafted, the new Board would call for a $7,000-a-year chairman, and four associate commissioners, two men at $4,500 a year and tw owomen at $2,250. All five would serve for 10 years.

The Board would remain in the Correction Department, but would not be subject to its jurisdiction. Members would be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation of the Executive Council.

The special commission's suggestions called for higher salaries and long terms for the members of the Parole Board with the argument that the increased security would free them from political influence.

Truck Club Joins Aluminum Drive

The Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, with 2,000 members who own and operate 40,000 trucks has joined the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety "aluminum-for-defense" drive.

In a communication to Lee Witney, State Director E. C. Benway, Manager of the club said: "Our membership today changed its slogan, "Bundles to Britain" to "Aluminum for Uncle Sam."

He appealed to the members to aid in transporting all the scrap aluminum from small communities to the eight concentration points in the State on the final day of the drive.

New Ferryboat Off for New York

New York's latest transportation "vehicle"—The Boston-built electric ferryboat Hudson—left port yesterday for delivery to the owners in New York.

Capt. Aaron Wall, widely-known tow-boat skipper, was in command of the ferry, which was recently launched at the General Ship and Engine Works plant, East Boston, site of the historic clipper-ship headquarters of Donald McKay. The Hudson was built for Electric Ferries, Inc., and will operate between Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Albion Metcalf, pianist, and Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. In Fenway Court at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Egyptian Art" by W. S. Smith, and "French Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner, at 3 p. m. Concert of popular orchestral music in the Garden Court, at 4:30 p. m.

Commemoration of the nineteenth anniversary of the recognition of the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania by the United States. Sponsored by the Baltic American Society of New England, with Anthony O. Shailna, Honorary Consul of Lithuania to the United States, presiding. Speakers will include Prof. Theodore A. Wiel and Dr. Oscar M. Poeld of Estonia; former Latvian Consul Jacob Sieberg; Dr. Francis E. Galinis and Dr. Joseph L. Pasakarnis of Lithuania. There also will be a musical program under direction of Ludwig Juht of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Amanda Juht and Sofia Strumberg. At Faneuil Hall, at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

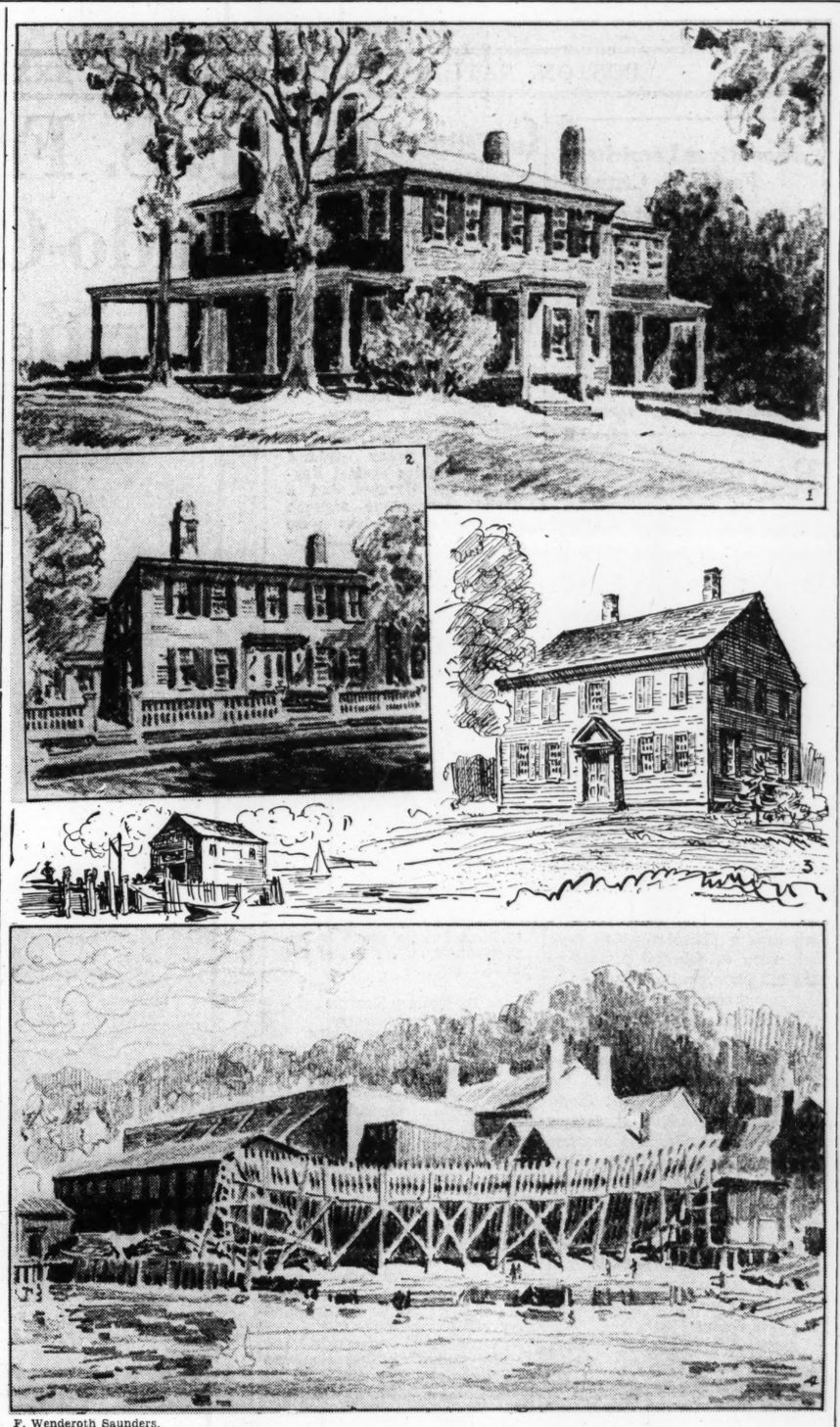
Concert of popular music by "Bert Williams' Band of Tomorrow," sponsored by the Metropolitan District Commission. The program will be strictly modern, and will include all the "Hit Parade" tunes and a special "Jive Session" for the young folks. At Spring Street and Charles River, West Roxbury, at 3:30 p. m. Open to the public free.

Vesper service of the Harvard University Summer School. There will be a program of readings by Miss Olga Fuchs, Viennese actress, lecturer, and teacher of dramatics, and organ selections by Lawrence Apgar. In the Harvard Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, at 4:30 p. m. Open to the public free.

Monday

Free public lecture on "Mediaeval Origins of Modern States—Italys," by Dr. Theodor E. Mommsen, Instructor in History at Yale University. Under the sponsorship of the Mediaeval Academy of America. In Emerson Hall, Room D, Harvard Yard, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.



F. Wenderoth Saunders.

A Few of Maine's Architectural Treasures—and a Ship

1. "Cotswold," home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cotton, on the banks of the Damariscotta River, built of so-called Beacon Hill brick.
2. Damariscotta-Newcastle Woman's Club and Library, center of Open House Day activities late this month.
3. Walpole Meeting House, 1772, said to be the oldest Maine church.
4. Wooden mine sweeper under construction on Damariscotta waterfront, reviving old shipbuilding days in Maine.

Maine Open House Day Set for July 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAMARISCOTTA, Maine—With defense industry reviving wooden ship building days in the twin towns of Damariscotta and Newcastle, visitors to the annual Open House Day on July 30 will find themselves in the Maine of the early nineteenth century. On the waterfront behind the straggling line of brick blocks on United States Route 1 several mine sweepers are being constructed.

Bricks for Boston Mansion

It has been a long time since the citizens of Damariscotta have heard the hammer and the adz. One often heard the lament, "The craft of ship carpentry is fast disappearing." But when an emergency arises, ship carpenters appear to change oaken timbers into stout ships. It was so in 1917, and it is today.

Ship carpenters laid the keel of many a Damariscotta fortune, and ship carpenters erected the stately mansions the seafaring aristocracy demanded when their ventures to foreign lands gave them fabulous returns. Since the Damariscotta region was once famous for its brick industries, an unusual proportion of buildings are made of that material. Much of the brick used in the houses on Beacon Hill was brought by boat to Boston from the banks of the Damariscotta River.

"Cotswold," one of the houses on exhibition, home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cotton, is a structure of the Beacon Hill period, and was built of bricks made on the estate. The windows have the original glass with its slight crown and iridescence. Another grand mansion on view is the Kavanaugh homestead containing an exquisite flying staircase. A former owner, Edward Kavanaugh, was once a Governor of Maine.

"Gone to the War," is an ominous note scratched on a window pane in the old Millbrook Farm house, but below it is etched with the same diamond ring the date, "May 16, 1861," and the name, "Amah Whitney, age 16." Amah left this one brief but poignant notation for posterity. The house, now the property of Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Bidwell, was built for a tavern prior to 1735. Mistress Teague, wife of the builder, with her musket successfully defended it alone against Indian invasion, and preserved it for a long and varied history.

Choice Old Meeting House

A few miles south of Damariscotta but included in the Open House exhibition is the plain New England meeting house known as the Walpole Church. This center of worship is the oldest church left standing in Maine. The interior retains its original white box pews and high pulpit under a sounding board. The slave pews in the gallery are a rarity in Maine, but the wealth accumulated by the Damariscotta captains permitted estates almost on the scale of Southern magnificence. The church's most prized possession is a pewter communion service made by Thomas Cary of London in 1687. The service was brought to neighboring Pemaquid soon after that date.

In all, 17 places of interest will be open to the public displaying rare collections of antiques, prints, costumes, hooked rugs, fine interior architectural features, and a wealth of reminders of ship-faring days. The committee arranging for Open House Day is: Mrs. Ralph H. Griffin, President; Mrs. Edward B. Denny, Jr., Vice-President; Mrs. Henry W. Clifford, Secretary, and Mrs. Robert K. Tukey, Treasurer.

To Entertain for Britain

James Coyne

They'll Appear at "New Moon Fiesta" Tonight

Left to right: Stewart Chaney, stage designer, and Miss Marianne Lorraine, French singing actress who will appear on the same program with the Ballet Theater of New York at "New Moon Fiesta," joint benefit for Bundles for Britain, Inc., and the British War Relief Society, Inc., scheduled for tonight at the Prides Crossing estate of Mrs. William Moore.

Maine Farmers Add To Income Outside

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Nearly half of Maine's farm operators supplement their farm income by work off the farms, the Federal Census Bureau reported. Of the owner-operated farms, 34.5 per cent were mortgaged in 1940.

Slightly more than half of the 38,980 farms had electricity in the homes and about two fifths had telephones.

Bay State Legislature Hopes To End Session Next Week-End

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts legislative leaders expect to complete action on all regular General Court activities by next week end.

Success in the present schedule will pave the way for the Senate impeachment trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on charges of "misconduct and maladministration in office," due to open on Aug. 5.

Some observers anticipate the Coakley trial will actually get underway on Aug. 5, while other believe the Councilor will seek additional time to file written pleas to the 14 articles of impeachment drawn up against him by the House of Representatives.

The Legislature still has several major issues to settle before completion of regular business. These include the Boston central artery proposal, new pier facilities for Boston, State development of the East Boston airport and possible emergency powers for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in connection with civilian defense activities.

Artery Bill

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $10,400,000 Central Artery bill to relieve Boston traffic conditions is scheduled for rejection by the House Committee on Ways and Means, it is reported.

The Committee, it is understood, is definitely opposed to the latest compromise advanced by the Mayor in an effort to save something from the wreckage of his original $19,400,000 proposal for a system of highways, including the overhead central artery. This compromise provides that the construction shall not be undertaken until the Federal Government agrees to finance 50 per cent of the cost.

This is the second compromise advanced by the Boston official. Several weeks ago he filed a substitute bill reducing the expenditure to $10,400,000, and providing for a study of State-wide traffic conditions.

It is believed the Ways and Means Committee will favor legislation for a comprehensive study of traffic bottlenecks throughout the State, with particular attention to Boston's problems. Adoption of such a measure would delay construction at least until 1943 when the next Legislature would consider results of the proposed study. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations has been working for the study measure.

If the Ways and Means Committee brings in the study proposal, Mayor Tobin's forces may stage a battle on the floor of the House and Senate for passage of his latest compromise.

Civilian Defense

Considerable behind-the-scenes argument is taking place over the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety tentative draft of legislation for emergency powers in connection with civilian defense.

Originally, it is understood, the proposed powers were broad in the extreme. Discussion has brought about modification but they are still fairly drastic, it is reported.

To gain legislative attention the program to obtain these powers must be submitted to the General Court through a special message from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Although some observers expect the message will be sent in during the drive to clear legislative slates before the Coakley trial, it appears logical that it may be delayed until after the trial. The Legislature must meet at that time to prorogue officially. The additional time might afford the Committee time to prepare the public for granting of drastic powers to the civilian defense group. **Edgar M. Mills.**

NYA Head Visits Machine Shops

Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator, today visited the Spice Street NYA Machine Shop in Charlestown and the Machine Shops for Girls on Columbus Avenue. The Spice Street School, the largest of its kind in the State, has enrolled some 1,600 boys while there are about 80 girls learning to run lathes and other machines in the Columbus Avenue school.

John Donovan, State Administrator, accompanied Mr. Williams on the tour. Mr. Williams spoke yesterday at the Harvard Summer School.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued humid but not quite as warm as yesterday. Fair weather with the possibility of late afternoon thundershowers. Fair and slightly warmer tomorrow and continued humid. Gentle variable winds mostly easterly today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued humid today but not quite as warm as yesterday, especially along the coast. Scattered thundershowers in the afternoon. Fair and slightly warmer tomorrow and continued humid.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with afternoon thunder showers today; continued humid but slightly cooler. Fair tomorrow except for scattered afternoon thundershowers; slightly warmer tomorrow but continued humid.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness today with afternoon thundershowers in the south portion; slightly cooler but continued quite humid.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	92	New Orleans	...	...
Chicago	76	92	New York	78	90
Denver	60	85	Norfolk	75	86
Kansas City	...	...	Philadelphia	80	83
Los Angeles	63	71	St. Louis	76	94
Miami	77	88	San Francisco	67	74
Minneapolis	77	99	Washington	79	87

A—8:30 a. m., D.S.T., July 26, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:35 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 1:49 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Sunday, 2:19 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Monday, 2:35 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles July 26 by 8:41 p. m.
Light all vehicles July 27 by 8:40 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Thayer McNeil

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Japan's Entire Economy Seen Disrupted by 'Freezing' Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—A "freezing" of Japanese credits in the United States will have a serious effect not only upon American-Japanese trade but upon the entire economy of the Japanese Empire, according to analyses by trade experts here.

Going on the assumption that a "freezing" order both here and in Tokyo would virtually terminate American-Japanese trade, these experts point out that, until the last few months, Japan has been accustomed to get between 50 and 60 per cent of its imported war material supply from the United States. A remaining 30 per cent or more comes from the British and Netherlands Empires, both of which are expected to act concurrently with the United States.

With Japanese purchases in the United States down sharply during the first three months of 1941 as compared with the same period in 1940 or with the last three months of 1940, it is thought probable that during the first seven months of this year Japan has been living on surplus stocks and that it can ill afford a long-term suspension of trade with this country unless finding new sources of supply through further aggression.

Downward Trend General

No figures for American-Japanese trade beginning with April of this year are available, but it is reliably reported that the downward trend in American exports to Japan has continued in almost all important categories except petroleum.

As an example of what Japan would lose with the termination of trade with this country, the Commerce Department reports that during the month of March, and these figures are thought to be a fair representation of monthly shipments during 1941, Japan bough from the United States 825,000 barrel of crude petroleum, 399,000 barrels of gasoline, 245,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil, 82,000 barrels of residuel fuel oil and 84,000 barrels of lubricating oil, or 1,635,000 barrels of petroleum products in the month of March alone.

Japan's dependence upon the United States for many indispensable items is shown in a breakdown of the precentage volume held by this country in Japanese imports during 1939. In that year the United States supplied Japan with 98.51 per cent of its ferro-alloy imports, 32.53 per cent of its iron and steel semi-manufactures imports, 92.19 per cent of its copper imports, 76.87 per cent of its automobile imports, 70.19 per cent of its machine tool imports, 66.16 of its petroleum imports and 64.17 per cent of its internal combustion engine imports.

Curtails Sales in U. S.

It is to be remembered that the outbreak of the war made it impossible for Japan to obtain these imports from other sources. Although a number of the items most desired by Japan are now under American export license control, a fair quantity of goods have been crossing the Pacific in line with the Administration's policy of giving Japan just enough needed supplies to keep it from extending the Sino-Japanese war into new zones in the Pacific.

Equally important to Japan have been Japanese sales to this country whereby Japan was able to get the dollar exchange with which to buy goods in this country and elsewhere. Thus a "freezing" order would not only disrupt Japanese purchases here but would also curtail Japanese sales in this country.

Japanese sales in the United States amounted to $10,488,000 in March of this year as compared with $8,127,000 in February and $9,335,000 in March of 1940. The jump was traceable to increased returns from the sale of raw silk. For the first three months of 1941, however, Japanese sales were but $29,006,000 as compared with $39,527,000 during the same period a year previous. Raw silk sales accounted for approximately two-thirds of the 1941 amount.

The effect which a suspension of trade with the United States would have upon Japanese economy would be particularly severe in the light of the economic difficulties now being experienced by Japanese industry, according to figures available here.

Financial Strain Apparent

As late as June of this year, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department wrote that practically all elements in Japan were facing increasing lack.

"Extensive economic plans for the yen-bloc areas also fell short of their objective, as receipts of raw materials from occupied China continued to prove disappointing, the Bureau announced. "It has become increasingly evident that Japan's economic penetration into China has as yet shown little profit.

"Heavy industries suffered greatly from the shortage of materials in 1940. Plants producing consumers' goods also suffered from similar shortages, but their position was made more difficult by the decline in export demand and restrictions placed on domestic sales. . . ."

"Indications of strain on Japan's financial structure became more pronounced in 1940 and early in 1941," the Bureau continued. "The national debt had mounted to 29,947,873,000 yen by March 31, 1941, the end of the 1940-41 fiscal year—a gain of 6,962,000,000 yen over March, 1940, and almost a threefold incerase over the 10,578,000,000 yen recorded in July, 1937.

"Under these conditions the general economy of Japan must inevitably continue in the recessionary trend that prevailed during 1940."

Text of 'Freezing' Order

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 26 (AP)—Here is the text of the freezing order issued last night by President Roosevelt:

"In view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued an executive order freezing Japanese assets in the United States in the same manner in which assets of various European countries were frozen on June 14, 1941.

"This measure, in effect, brings all financial and import and export trade transactions in which Japanese interests are involved under the control of the Government and imposes criminal penalties for violation of the order.

"This executive order, just as the order of June 14, 1941, is designed among other things to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States and trade between Japan and the United States in ways harmful to national defense and American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets obtained by duress or conquest, and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

"At the specific request of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and for the purpose of helping the Chinese Government, the President has, at the same time, extended the freezing control to Chinese assets in the United States.

"The administration of the licensing system with respect to Chinese assets will be conducted with a view to strengthening the foreign trade and exchange position of the Chinese Government. The inclusion of China in the executive order, in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Government, is a continuation of this Government's policy of assisting China."

Troops on Guard In Honolulu Area

HONOLULU, July 26 (AP)—Steel-helmeted troops, with fixed bayonets, will surround public utilities, piers, and warehouses here, under training orders issued by the Army's Hawaiian Department.

The order called for a precautionary alert similar to that which was in effect for the month of June last year. The troops will take their guard stations today for the exercises which officers said was in line with training practices of long standing in the Hawaiian Department.

Vital installations on other islands, as well as Oahu, where Honolulu is located, will also be put under guard, the officers said.

Honor Remains Intact, Deputies Forego Duel

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 26 (AP)—Deputy Daniel Videla, Conservative, and Deputy Emir Mercader, Radical, called off their proposed duel growing out of a dispute over the United States blacklisting of Pro-Nazi firms in South America.

Matias Pinedo Oliver, who was named by seconds of the Deputies to decide whether there was sufficient cause for a duel, said the honor of neither man was offended sufficiently.

Thrift Made These Clothes

By a Staff Photographer

Stitches, Too, Mean Aid to Britain

Garments made from scraps or used clothing and prepared by workers in Christian Science churches for shipment to Great Britain under auspices of The Christian Science War Relief Committee. At top is a girl's dress made from long strips of cloth sewn together lengthwise. Under this garment is a little girl's dress made from a man's shirt. The mittens were made from woolen socks worn out at the toes; the slipper consists of three pieces of felt cut from an old hat. Though made from humble materials, these articles meet the Committee's standard of "comparable to new."

Odds and Ends Opportunity For Workers on War Relief

With a little ingenuity the plainest, most insignificant-looking scraps of cloth can be turned into clothing beautiful enough for a prince or a princess.

Evidence of this fact comes with every shipment of war relief goods arriving at Boston headquarters of the Christian Science War Relief Committee for sending to Britain. Dainty little dresses, warm caps, mittens and bootees, quilts and comforters made from what once were very unimpressive-looking odds and ends are showing what conservation and thrift can accomplish. Some of the workers appear to have gone even farther in successful salvaging than mother went when she cut down father's old pants for little brother.

Worn goods can often be brought up to the Committee's standard of "comparable to new" by a little simple remodeling. Men's shirts with badly frayed collars and cuffs, for example, have been made into some of the most attractive dresses for bombed-out little girls of Britain.

Dresses From Shirts

The collar is removed, the sleeves cut short and puckered, and the shirt tails cut off for other uses. With a neat white sleeve trim, collar and pockets, an old blue shirt looks like a brand new dress from the finest store in town and just as good.

Battered old felt hats too out-of-shape for ordinary use are being turned into soft little felt slippers for babies. The hat is cut in half right along the middle, placed on an ironing board and ironed out flat. The little shoe pattern is then laid on the felt. Three pieces are cut, and then sewn together with bright silk twist. Sometimes a stout little inner sole is made from tough cardboard covered on both sides with outing flannel and fitted into the finished slipper. Then a tiny size tag—always a helpful detail—finishes the work.

Scraps of flannel left from cutting out larger garments are being used for infants' caps and booties. Scraps which remain after cutting out these smaller items can be sewn into square quilt blocks for coverlets.

Woolen socks with big holes worn in the toes are really only starting their careers of usefulness. Workers in Montreal, Canada, report they have been making such socks into warm caps for children by cutting them off at the ankles, gathering the material closely along the cut edge, and adding a pompon of bits of woolen yarn.

Mittens From Socks

Other committees have added a thumb to remodelled socks and thus made the material into warm mittens. Where the sock is too wide, it is stitched down the side.

Many committees have found it worthwhile to gather scraps of material of swatches of samples from tailor shops. This has proved an especially worthwhile practice. Numerous committees have sent in comforters from this material, and one group in the East sent in dozens of little boys' caps complete with ear flaps and under-the-chin fasteners. Each cap consisted of four pieces. The committee also sent mittens and tiny trousers made from similar material.

From Stillwater, Okla., a group reports they are cutting men's worn-out trousers into strips for sewing into comforter tops.

Many committees in textile centers have found it feasible to gather mill ends of cloth. One of the most interesting ways to use narrow strips of woolen material is to sew them together lengthwise to make a girl's dress. With careful pattern, a very stylish garment can be made, complete with dainty collar and pretty buttons.

Windbreakers, Jackets

Such pieces are also being worked into windbreakers or jackets. From swatches or odd pieces one committee cuts the backs and fronts of these garments and then from harmonizing or contrasting wool, knits sleeves, waistbands and collars.

After such economies as these, there may still remain woolen scraps, bits of men's clothing, flat parts of old woolen sweaters or socks. Any such odds and ends that are wool and clean and not too bulky can be used to make comforters. You take a pair of cotton blankets and place a layer of scraps on one of them. Then lay the second blanket on top, bind the two around the outer edges, and tack the whole together at small intervals with bright colored yarn. Result: almost in a twinkling of an eye you have a serviceable comforter that will help some English family to keep warm on winter's long nights.

And incidentally, the Committee is now shipping only warm articles suitable for winter use. Britain's summer is short, and clothing to help bombed-out families next winter must be prepared and shipped now.

There are plenty of other ways to turn old material into bright new clothes. Every group of workers develops its own ideas, thus giving full play to imagination, ingenuity and thrift.

Coastal Ships Open To Union Agents

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Owners of oil tankers operating between Gulf ports and Atlantic Seaboard ports must permit representatives of the National Maritime Union to go aboard the ships "to investigate and negotiate concerning grievances of seamen."

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday upheld a National Labor Relations Board order directing three companies to cease refusing union representatives that privilege.

Named in the order were Cities Service Oil Company, the Pure Oil Company, and the Texas Company.

The Court specified that union representatives holding passes to board tankers would forfeit them if they used their privilege "to solicit membership in the union or to collect dues."

Communist Candidate

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Israel Amter, Communist State Chairman, was nominated last night for Mayor of New York City by his party convention after proposing "the closest unity of all anti-Fascists" in the fight against Hitler.

U. S. Trains Air Infantry Close to Canal

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The Army's first organized force of air-transported landing troops, a special trained battalian available for any Hemisphere defence emergency, is being formed in the Panama Canal Zone.

Official sources disclosed today that the unit, the 550th Infantry Air-Borne Battalion, consisted of about 550 officers and men.

Tentatively organized into three rifle companies, a heavy weapons company and a headquarters detachment, the force was ordered by the War Department for instant service as the aerial vanguard of a fast striking force.

Combining great mobility with exceptional striking power, the battalion is designed to operate in connection with the war planes of the Caribbean Air Defense Command and presumably with parachute troops, in the event the German pattern of aerial operations is followed.

The new step reflected an apparent War Department trend toward greater emphasis on air power, facilitated by the mounting production of war planes and the expansion of the Army air forces. The Canal Zone's new commander is an air officer, Maj. General Frank M. Andrews, first commander of the General Headquarters Air Force.

The United States Army had experimented with the transport of troops by plane for years before the world saw Germany make the first large scale use of aerial infantry in the 1940 Netherlands Blitzkrieg. The Panama unit, however, is the first to be established for instant availability.

More Tolerance By U. S. Is Urged For Foreign-Born

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Declaring United States' treatment of its immigrant citizens constitutes a major test of its devotion to democracy, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born made public today a letter to President Roosevelt urging full democratic rights for such persons.

Signed by 100 individuals prominent in labor and education circles, the Committee directed special criticism against the practice, declared to be widespread, of denying jobs to Americans of foreign birth, both natualized and non-citizen.

An alien bill—House Resolution No. 3—introduced by Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, providing for the supervision and detention of non-citizens who have been ordered deported but cannot be sent away because of wartime travel restrictions, also was criticized. Under the bill, it was held, persons might be placed in detention camps who had been adjudged deportable merely by decision of an immigration inspector and without recourse to the courts.

The Committee, with headquarters at 79 Fifth Avenue, takes the view that such a measure, while enabling the deportation of dangerous Bundists or members of the Communist Party, would open the floodgates to wide persecution of aliens in America. Censuring the group of Representatives it declared was especially engaged in alien-baiting activities, the Committee urged the department of Justice to pursue a tolerant policy regarding refugees whose difficulties arose from the manner of their entry into the United States.

It also recommended that naturalization, now delayed by inadequate staffs, be facilitated so the 2,000,000 present applicants might become full-fledged citizens "without undue delay."

English Editor Free of Data Charge

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Edwin Colston Shepherd, editor of the magazine The Aeroplane, was freed yesterday on probation after a secret hearing on charge of publishing information which might be useful to the enemy.

The Temple Press, the magazine's publishers, which had been charged with Mr. Shepherd, was ordered to pay 15 guineas in court costs, but the Presiding Judge declared: "No sort of reflection can be made upon any of the staff of The Aeroplane." The Directors, he said, left the court "without the slightest stain on their characters as patriotic Englishmen."

Roosevelt Son on 'Mission'

LOS ANGELES, July 26 (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt flew into Los Angeles yesterday and explained his presence with two words "secret mission." The President's son said he will spend 10 days here, in San Francisco and in San Diego on orders from the Marine Corps general headquarters in Washington.

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From Sword to Plowshare

Wide World

Leaves Camp to Operate Threshing Machine

The Army believes the threshing machine is as important to national defense as artillery. So Private John V. Prochaska of Battery H, 210th Coast Artillery, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, has been granted a 30-day furlough at Azalia, Michigan, where he owns and operates the community's only threshing machine. Photo shows Private Prochaska off to the farm in Michigan.

Navy Preparing to Replace Strikers at Key West Base

By the Associated Press

The United States Navy prepared today to put civil service workers on $2,000,000 worth of defense projects at Key West, Fla., if more than 800 striking laborers continue to stay away from their jobs.

Lieut. Albert J. Fay, Public Works Officer of the Florida Naval Station, said a compromise offer increasing pay of the workers by 10 cents an hour, to 50 cents hourly, had been made and that if it were not accepted the Navy would bring in civil service workers from various places in the country and take the work over from private contractors.

The laborers demanded 62½ cents an hour. The old pay scale was 40 cents.

They were working on a submarine base, an air base and a Naval housing project.

One hundred workers returned to their jobs yesterday when their wage demands were met by a private contractor building two low-cost housing projects near the Key West station.

Los Angeles — More than 1,000 striking garment workers have gone back to work, leaving 2,000 out. Their organization, the International Garment Workers Union, filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board charging six garment manufacturers, the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Woltman Bureau of Identification with conspiracy to violate organizational rights of employees, espionage and intimidation.

Union demands included pay increases of 15 to 25 per cent. The strike affected scores of garment factories. Sewing machine operators, the largest group walking out, get $24.75 for a 35-hour week and want $26.50, with overtime pay to start at the 36th hour instead of after 40 hours.

Newark, N. J.—Officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union and of the Breeze Corporation agreed on an undisclosed settlement of demands for a union shop, a check-off system and a flat 15 cents an hour wage increase in undisclosed current scales. The union membership will consider the agreement next week. The company employs about 520 persons and has sub-contracts for Army Signal Corps equipment.

Washington—Representatives of organized labor, the WPA, and the War and Navy Departments rejected a proposal that WPA labor be excluded from defense construction jobs.

F. H. Dryden, Acting Work Projects Commissioner, announcing the decision, said it was agreed that when a contract is let for construction of a building by the War or Navy Departments the contract should cover the building in its entirety. It was explained WPA workers could continue to work on Army and Navy construction which was not let to contract.

Crystal City, Mo.—The C. I. O. Federation of Flat Glass Workers called a strike at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company plant protesting the alleged dismissal of a union member after a quarrel with a nonunion worker. The union claimed its membership included 75 per cent of the 1,900 production employees at the plant, which is making safety glass for defense uses.

Los Angeles—New wage increase demands were heard at the Vultee Aircraft Plant, where a dispute which brought official charges of Communist influence last fall ended with a 5-cent-an-hour increase, bringing the basic minimum pay to 55 cents.

The C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union asked that this be raised to 75 cents an hour.

Inglewood, Calif.—Directors of North American Aviation, Inc., whose big factory was taken over by the Federal Government during a strike two months ago, approved wage increases for hourly rated employees and certain salaried employees.

Hourly rated employees earning less than $1.20 will be raised 10 cents. The minimum starting rate was fixed at 60 cents, with step-ups to 75 cents in three months; five cents an hour bonuses were fixed for second and third shift workers: a week's vacation with pay or the equivalent in cash was ordered, and salaried employees getting less than $200 monthly were increased $16 a month.

Chicago—Representatives of the Nation's railroads proposed 10 changes in working rules to spokesmen for 14 non-operating employee organizations, who have asked for increases in minimum pay rates of as much as 45 cents an hour. The conference recessed until Tuesday, when the Brotherhoods will reply to the proposals.

The present wage minima are 36 and 85 cents an hour in the non-operating groups, such as clerks, telegraphers and machinists. The Brotherhoods asked that these be raised to 85 cents and $1.15 an hour.

Mexico Ousts Nicaraguan In Nazi Plot

MEXICO, D. F., July 26 (AP)—Informed diplomatic sources said that Mexico had expelled a Nicaraguan political exile because he had urged the German Minister here to provide him with planes for a revolution in Nicaragua.

The Ministry of the Interior was said to have turned over the Nicaraguan, Gen. Roberto Hurtado, to United States authorities at Laredo, Texas, where he was imprisoned pending final disposition of the case.

General Hurtado, a member of Nicaragua's Nazi Party, was said to have written German Minister Rudt von Collenberg that, "I have enough arms, but I need planes" for a coup against the Managua regime that exiled him several years ago.

One usually well-informed source said there were persistent rumors that crated Messerschmitt fighters had arrived recently in the Caribbean area and it was believed General Hurtado referred to these. The rumors of the arrival of the Messerschmitts, reported stored on out-of-the-way islands, have not been confirmed.

The General's request for assistance was said by the diplomatic sources to have been contained in a letter to Herr von Collenberg, a copy of which was obtained in a raid on General Hurtado's home and turned over to the Ministry of Interior.

An official of the Ministry, who acknowledged that General Hurtado had been expelled, said he had been deported because "he was carrying on activities here contrary to Mexico's international policy."

The German Minister could not be reached for comment on the reports.

Nazi Envoy Barred

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., July 26 (AP)—Immigration authorities yesterday refused entry to Kurtz Fritzschig, representative of the German Embassy in Washington, who arrived by plane from Mexico City and Guatemala carrying a huge diplomatic pouch.

The officials, who did not give their reason for barring Herr Fritzschig, escorted him to Matamoros.

Panama Embargo

PANAMA, Panama, July 26 (AP)—The Cabinet upon a motion by President Arias decided yesterday to grant authority for an embargo on the re-export of materials vital to war industries and to introduce a licensing system on local raw material exports.

"The present emergency and defense measures have obligated certain American countries to adopt a regime of licensing or permit in order to guarantee that products will not be re-exported to non-American countries," it was said.

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Scituate Chapter of D. A. R. Stages Annual Pilgrimage to Homes of Colonial Era

Hostesses in Costume Welcome Visitors

Time turned back from one to two centuries today in Scituate, Norwell, and Hanover, Mass., as the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Scituate, opened seven historic homes for its sixth annual pilgrimage of Old Scituate houses.

Visitors were welcomed in the quaint, quiet old houses by gracious New England Women wearing white fichus or black lace mantillas over the shoulders of their silk and satin gowns with long, full skirts—costumes of the era in which the houses were built. Crossing the threshold of the low-ceilinged rooms, with crisp white curtains at the windows and portraits on the walls of the men and women who were among the founders of the country, one stepped pleasantly into the past.

At the Kent Memorial of River Street, Norwell Center, one of the hostesses was Mrs. Mary L. F. Power, former State Historian of the Chapter. Her cousin, the late Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, gave the house as a memorial to his mother, Sarah E. E. Kent, who was born there. Receiving with her was Mrs. Emma Jane Damon.

Fireplace in Corner

The first thing that arrests attention as one enters is the big fireplace with an oven at the back, built across one corner of the room, with paneling and cupboards above it. There are two other fireplaces in the house, which was originally of only three rooms, and all are built in this way. It is believed that the design is Swedish, brought over by James Bouker, who came from Sweden and built the house in 1680.

Dr. Briggs, who bought it more than 40 years ago in order to preserve it, had it moved from Bryant's Corner, to its present location between the Unitarian Church and the James Library in 1930. The bedroom is furnished just as it was when his mother occupied it and many of the other pieces in it have been handed down in the family.

Neither this house nor others in this pilgrimage have been opened to the general public before.

The Cudworth House, First Parish Road, Scituate Center, the home of the Scituate Historical Society, has only been open for its meetings and those of the James Cushing D. A. R. Chapter. A feature there is the weaving being done by Miss Madeleine Kent, a member of both societies, on one of the old looms to be seen there. Her weaving is not merely for exhibition but is the beginning of the actual making of table scarves and other pieces which will be used in the old house.

Three Hostesses

Hostesses there were Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, President of the Historical Society and past Registrar General of the National D. A. R., Mrs. Thomas Hatch Farmer, and Miss Blanche Clark, Custodian of the house.

It was built in 1723 and occupied until 1916 when the late Silas Peirce organized the Scituate Historical Society in order to preserve it.

Other places in the tour are private homes. On River Street in Norwell is the house built by Elisha Foster, the shipbuilder, who, it was said, was a poor man because it cost him so much to build it. It is constructed of matched boards which, in that day, were comparable to modern insulation for providing warmth. Other houses included are the Little Red House in Hanover, built in 1665 by Daniel Turner; the Sylvester home, a true Cape Cod house, on Broadway, South Hanover; the Otis House built in 1732, on Pleasant Street, Norwell, and the Cushing House, on Main Street, Norwell, where old quilts and bed spreads are on display.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Madeleine Kent

Weaves on an old loom at the Cudworth House, home of the Scituate Historical Society. The house was one of the stopping places in the annual pilgrimage of old Scituate houses sponsored by the Chief Justice Cushing Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Scituate.

Thomas G. Plant

Thomas G. Plant, who passed on in Laconia, N. H., yesterday, was a leading figure in the shoe industry 25 years ago. After selling out his interests in 1911 Mr. Plant devoted most of his time at his Ossipee Mountain Estate, "Lucknow," near Moultonboro, N. H. His principal place of shoe manufacture was in Lynn, Mass., where he operated two large factories.

Born in Bath, Maine, Mr. Plant learned the art of lasting in Richmond, Maine. He then went to Lynn where he served his apprenticeship. He also will be remembered for the active part he played in the promotion of the Bull Moose presidential candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

Amesbury Leads Drive For Aluminum

Amesbury led all other Massachusetts communities in the per capita total of aluminum collected to date, aluminum for defense officials announced.

With reports generally indicating that in many places the metal is still pouring in, Lee Witney, State Director, said 3,000 pounds already had clattered into defense bins at Amesbury, which has a population of 10,862.

Officials announced that the suburban town of Belmont, with a population of 26,867, had 2,100 pounds; the shoe city of Brockton, with about 63,000 population, gathered 13,500 pounds in the first three days of the campaign, and Norton's 3,107 persons have piled up 400 pounds of aluminum scrap.

U. S. O.-British Benefit Aug. 8 To Be Held at Magnolia Casino

The Casino at Magnolia will be the scene of a brilliant benefit party Friday night, Aug. 8, when a supper dance is given for the British War Relief Society, Inc., and the United Service Organizations.

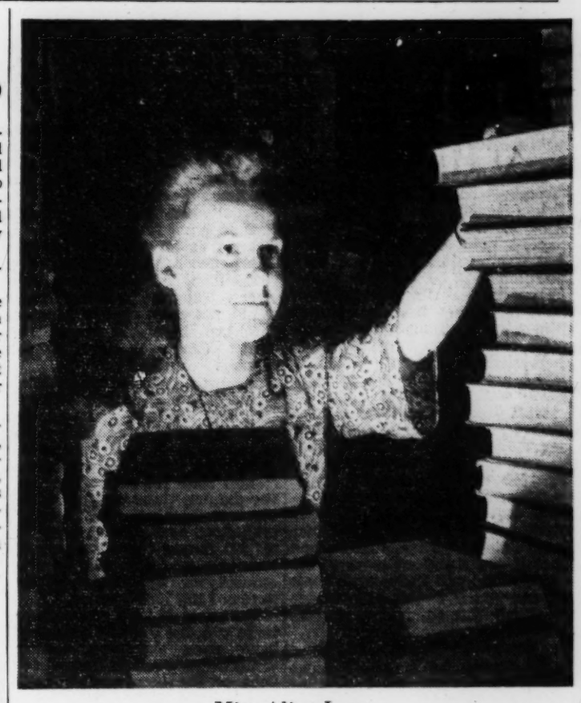
This will be the first time a joint American and English benefit has been staged in this section of the United States. Proceeds will be divided equally between the two organizations, that for the U. S. O. to start a fund for athletic equipment to be used in the New England Camps.

State and screen stars have indicated their interest in the event, and many of them will be on hand to promote its success. Jimmy Cagney, who is summering at Martha's Vineyard, has been invited to speak for the U. S. O., and Alexander Woollcott, who will be starring at Marblehead's North Shore Theater, for the British War Relief Society. Darryl Zanuck, producer, has notified the committee he will send to the Casino one or two young players who are in the East. Stage and screen stars Fay Wray and Henry Hull also are to appear.

Ruby Newman and his orchestra will play.

The men's honorary committee of five, representing the British War Relief Society, is Gaspar Bacon, Stuart C. Rand, Lawrence Coolidge, Lindsey Bond, Robert Mortimore, and Charles Sumner Bird.

The U. S. O. honorary committee includes Mrs. Allan Forbes, Ralph Eastman, and Russell Harmon. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Speaker of the Massachusetts House Christian Herter are honorary Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, heading both these committee.

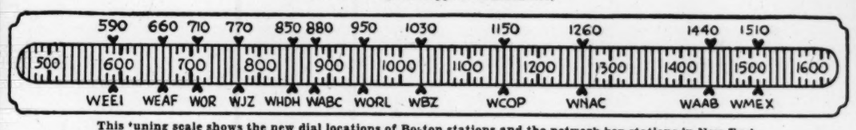


Miss Alice Leon

Assistant in the Malden, Mass., Library, demonstrates here that a librarian's holiday is something like the one the postman took—hiking around his route each day. Miss Leon spent part of her vacation doing library work in the University of New Hampshire's annual Library School. If the photographer had not snapped the picture when he did, she might have disappeared behind the growing pile of books in front of her.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; Tri-State Barn	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition....	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Dance	Walter Kidder, songs....	Agricultural News	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Grange Pro-	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 wood": drama	gram: speakers; United	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	States Army Band.....	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Siesta	Natl. Grange Program..	Launching "San Diego",	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"....	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Pauline Alpert, pianist..	Organ Melodies
1:45 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Buffalo Presents"..	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch...	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Buffalo Presents"..	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local Sports	land Indians baseball	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Local Sports	game	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Fiesta"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Five Star News
3:00 Local Sports	Indiana Indigo: Jean	"Nature Sketches"	land Indians baseball	Sports and Music
3:15 Dorien Stri'g Qu'rt't	Brown's Orchestra	Patti Chapin, songs....	game	Sports and Music
3:30 Vera Brodsky,	"Music of the Ameri-	Golden Melodies	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sports and Music
3:45 piano: News	cas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	land Indians game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Calling Pan-American"	News; Club Matinee....	Music: Jimmy Lytell's	Music: youth program..	Johnny Andrews, songs..
4:15	Club Matinee: variety..	Orchestra	"Prelude to Stardom"..	Western songs
4:30 New England to the	Network Sports	"A Boy, a Girl, and a	Sports talk	Melody Mirror
4:45 Colors	Club Matinee	Band"	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook"	Al & Lee Reiser, piano..	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Sonny Dunham's	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Orchestra; music,	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra..	"It's Dance Time"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra..	Local Sports	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6.15 Let's Waltz	Dinner Dance; Sports...	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Elmer Davis, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music	Dance Time
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"....	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	"Dramas of Youth"	Johnny Messner's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"....	"Quiz of Two Cities"..	series	Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra .	"Little Ol' Hollywood".	"Confidentially Yours".	Dance Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Concert Orchestra .	"Little Ol' Hollywood".	Better Business Drama..	Dance Orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
8:00 "Spotlight"	"Boy Meets Band":	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 "Spotlight"	"Boy Meets Band"	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Fort Banks	cussion
8:30 City Desk: drama..	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 City Desk; E. Davis	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Male Quartet
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	NBC Summer Symphony:	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Morton Gould's Orch..	Pages From the Classi-
9.45 "Saturday Night	Hans Kindler, conductor	Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch..	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music .	NBC Summer Symphony:	Defense for America	"Chicagoland Concert":	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Hans Kindler, conductor	Defense for America	Marian Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30 Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic":	Grant Park Concert: Ca-	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Dance Digest
10:45 News: Sports	orchestra; songs	vallo's Symphonic orch.	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather: Gene	News: Music	News Service	Mayor Maury Maverick.	Dance Digest
11:15 Krupa's Orchestra.	Weather: Dance Orch....	Local news; Weather...	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra.	"Day's End": News
11:45 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra.	"Day's End": Music

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music..	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15 cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News: Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 The World Today..	European Situation	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Sylvia Manning, songs.
9:15 "Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service
9:30 "Organ Loft"	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"...	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Serice
10:00 Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Songs of Today	"Thrills and Romance".	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Songs of Today	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan Op-
11:00 News; Emery	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	eretta: "H. M. S. Pina-
11:15 Deutsch's Orch.	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	fore"
11:30 "What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Gilbert and Sullivan:
11:45 Zoo?"	Weather: Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service.	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
12:00 News: Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Down South," with	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir..	Symphony Orchestra	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	Music Hall on the Air:	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 News Preview	Symphony Orchestra	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossoifsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30 'You Decide': drama	WBZ News of the Air.	British Refugee Chil-	"Haven of Rest": male	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45 and debate	WBZ News of the Air.	dren talk to Parents	quartet	Goldberg, baritone
2:00 "Invitation to	"Hidden History"	"The Far East"	Concert Miniatures	"Just Quote Me"
2:15 Learning": forum	Foreign Policy talks....	NBC String Ensemble	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30 Dedication of	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	'I Hear America Singing'	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 Chapel, Arlington	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	'I Hear America Singing'	gram
3:00 Columbia Broad-	"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"America Preferred":	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:15 casting Orchestra,	"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	speakers; music	Zelma Larsson's Music..
3:30 Howard Barlow,	"Week-End Cruise"	H V. Kaltenborn	Jack Coffey's Orchestra.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45 conductor	"Week-End Cruise"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Jack Coffey's Orchestra.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00 Walter Gross' Orch.	Sunday Vespers	Chatauqua Symphony	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Western Songs
4:15 Walter Gross' Orch.	Sunday Vespers	Orch.; Albert Stoessel,	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Western Songs
4:30 "Spirit of '41"	News; Music	conductor; George Brit-	Dance Orchestra	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45 "Spirit of '41"	Music; transcribed	ton, baritone	Dance Orchestra	Bill"
5 00 "Young Ideas";	Moylan Sisters, songs..	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Les Brown's Orchestra.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15 dramas	Olivio Santora, yodeler..	edy drama	Les Brown's Orchestra.	"Irish Minstrels"
5:30 Admiral Standley	Rhythms by Ricardo....	Roy Shield's Orchestra..	Sunny Dunham's Orch..	Religious program
5:45 Sports	Rhythms by Ricardo....	Roy Shield's Orchestra..	Sunny Dunham's Orch.	Religious program
6:00 Ed Sullivan; guests;	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	CBC Military Band	News; Baseball scores...
6:15 music	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	CBC Military Band	"Diminutive Classics"
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; ju-	News Service	Network Program	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry: "Dear	venile quiz	Baseball News	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	zation
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"Reg'lar Fellows"; com-	"Fight Camp"; dramatic	Music You Like to Hear
7:15 Minister H. H. Kung	News from Europe	edy drama	program	Music You Like to Hear
7:30 World Events Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; George	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 World News Tonight	Concert in Miniature	Towne's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 Andre Kostelanetz'	Star Spangled Theater:	"What's My Name";	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15 Or.; Helen Traubel	guests: drama	quiz show	American Forum	Central Baptist Church
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama: E. Davis..	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00 Summer Hour:	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Harry Horlick, con-	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 ductor; F.	Irene Rich; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Stock, F. Knight	Sports News of the Day.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00 "Take It or Leave	'Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Snitalny's All-Girl	'Nobody's Children";	Bert Hirsch Presents;
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists
10:30 News: music	"Good Will Hour"; John	Grant Park Concert:	Cab Calloway's "Quizzi-	Five Star News
10:45 J. Sears Presents.	J. Anthony, director..	Women's Symph. Orch.	cale"	Army Recruiting Pr'g'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines ..	News: Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Network Program	Weather: "Music You	Local news; Weather...	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Sonny Dunham's	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Mal Hallet's Orchestra..	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	"Day's End": News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	B. S. Bercovici, News.	Beauty Hints
11:15 'Man I Married': sk.	"Family Circle"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk..	"Two Men and a Girl".	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12.00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News.	Rhythm Revue
12:15 'A Girl Marries" ..	Betty Randall, songs....	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture....	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"; and	National Farm and	Italian Melodies	Singin' Sam	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday";	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15 "Woman in White"	Fashion Revue	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness.	Fashion Revue	Marjorie Mills Hour...	"Front Page Farrell"	"Castles in the Air":
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour...	"I'll Find My Way"	music
2:00 Dramatic sketch	N. E. Agriculture	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news....	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Melodies by Miller	"The Mystery Man"...	"Don Artiste"	"Sing Song Time"...
2:30 "You're the Expert"	"The Munros"; sketch..	"Valiant Lady"; drama..	Sports Comment	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Say It With Music"	Five Star News
3:00 News for Women...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"	Sports Comment	Sports and Music
3:15 Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dance Orchestra; Music	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"..	Dance Orchestra; Music	Sports and Music
3:45 Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Dance Orchestra; Music	Sports and Music
4:00 "Around the Hub".	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Emery Deutsch's Or.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Harold Turner, pianist.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Accent on Music	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	John Kiley, organist....
4:45 Concert Orchestra ..	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Children's musical pram	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Irene Wicker, story....	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Tropical Moods	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	'Best of the Week,' Gor-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Male Quartet
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	don Jenkins' Orchestra	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch..	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs....	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
8:00 Report to the	"The Worlds Best";	James Melton; Francia	"Contact," with Dave	U. S. Navy Program....
8:15 Nation	drama	White; orchestra	Elman; music	U. S. Navy Program
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news....	Civilian Defense Pr'g'm
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Public Safety talk	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
9:00 "Forecast"; drama.	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 "Forecast"; drama.	"Basin Street Society"	program	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 "Forecast"; drama.	News Here and Abroad.	"What Burns You Up";	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Forecast"; drama.	Ted Steele's Novachord	Frances Scott, m. c.	Mary Small's Orchestra.	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:30 Civilian Defense	National Radio Forum ..	Colonel Frank Knox	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:45 News; Sports	National Radio Forum ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Network Sports	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	"Melted Gold"; drama..
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather...	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	"Melted Gold"; drama..
11:30 Music; Charlie	Want"; records	Barry Winton's Orch. ..	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Spivak's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch. ..	London. Arthur Mann..	"Day's End"; News

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD. 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD. 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP. 6.03meg., 49.7m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96. 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE. 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Humorous Musical Program; HAT4. 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4. 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JLG4. 15.10meg., 19.8m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD. 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD. 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP. 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert—"Orquesta Progresista"; TGWA. 9.68meg., 31m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3. 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4. 11.81meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6. 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD. 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD. 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP. 6.03meg., 49.7m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

For Sunday, July 27

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. DJD. 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD. 10.54meg., 28.5 m.; DXP. 6.03meg., 49.7m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World": "Scotts Abroad." Talk by John R. Allan. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD. 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD. 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP. 6.03meg., 49.7m.

London—7:30 p. m.—The Sunday Service. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96. 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE. 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Xylophone Duet; News in English; Violin Recital by Ferenc Jancsin; Orchestra; HAT4. 9.12meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. J. B. McGeachy. GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JLU4. 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JLG4. 15.10meg., 19.8m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Answering You." GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3. 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4. 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6. 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC. 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD. 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD. 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD. 10.54meg., 28.5 m.; DXP. 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule of announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Mississippi

Gulfport—Fridays, 2 p. m., WGCM, 1240kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, July 28

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, July 27

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, July 28

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Music Graphs; The Band Played On.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Barry Winton's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rakov's Orchestra; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish, The Baladers.
11:00 p. m.—Arturo Arturo's Orchestra; Reflections in Rhythm.

For Sunday, July 27

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m or 15.35mc)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—Music and Special Features.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
5:00 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; revorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Music of the Americas.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Tapestry Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; NBC String Ensemble; Roy Shield's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Arturo Arturo's Orchestra; Ray Kinney's Orch.

Bay State Relief Costs Drop

Massachusetts general relief costs dropped a total of $3,914,558 during the first six months of this year compared to the same period last year, Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare disclosed today.

Increased employment resulting from National defense activity has helped to cut the total January-through-June costs in 1941 to $7,055,021 compared to $10,969,609 in the same period in 1940. If this trend continues the total cost of general relief for 1941 will drop to slightly more than $12,000,000 Last year it amounted to $20,184,201. The peak load was in 1935 when $27,154,584 was spent for such relief.

The June, 1941 case load was 36,732 compared to 64,079 cases in June, 1940. The total June, 1941, cost was $868,801 compared to $1,605,007 in the corresponding 1940 month.

Meanwhile, the total cost of old-age assistance continued upward as the total expenditures for the first six months of 1941 reached $15,319,062, compared to $14,409,441 in the corresponding 1940 period.

During June, 1941, the total cost was $2,513,488. compared to $2,419,910 in June, 1940. The case load was 86,966, compared to 87,178 in May, 1041.

Commissioner Rotch also disclosed that the cost of aid to dependent children for the first six months of 1941 rose to $4,415,721, compared to $4,157,599 in the corresponding 1940 period. The total number of cases was 12,679 in June, 1941, compared to 12,773 in May.

$500 Gift to China Relief

A gift of $500 to the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, from the Fletcher School of Law, of Medford, was announced recently by James G. Blaine, National Chairman of United China Relief. Thirteen Christian colleges in China, 11 of which have been forced to flee their campuses into the interior of China to continue their work, receive their support from the Associated Boards. The gift from the Fletcher School brings the national-drive total to $1,250,000, with many returns yet to be tabulated.

Sennot First Appointed Mayor—And the Last

Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennot of Cambridge today found himself in a unique position in the long line of the university city's chief executives.

He was in reality mayor for the first time, after the signing of the bill by Governor Saltonstall giving him full powers, with the exception of making permanent appointments. His position was unique in that, he was mayor, although not elected mayor by the people. In addition he will be the

Two Widely Known Boston Customs Officials to Retire From Active Service

Service Men Drop Rivalry At Hub Center

There may be keen rivalry between the enlisted men of Uncle Sam's Army and Navy but you might find it hard to believe if you dropped into Boston's Army and Navy Recreation Center any Saturday evening—that is, unless you count the rivalry that exists when a gob and a buck private get at opposite ends of a ping pong table.

The recreation center at 149 Staniford Street — not far from North Station—is but one way in which the Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee of Boston is helping to meet the leisure time needs of hundreds of enlisted men stationed in or near the city.

The spacious club rooms on the second floor of the Staniford Street building are open seven days a week and all men in uniform are invited to read, relax, write letters, play games, ask questions, or just sit around and pass the time of day with their buddies.

According to Gordon L. Norton, Director of the Center, sailors make the most use of the facilities. This is not strange when one considers the proximity of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Week ends, when the soldiers from the Harbor Defense forts, Camp Edwards, and Fort Devens storm into the city on leave, there are more khaki uniforms seen around the club.

The program of the Recreation Center is not unlike that expected to be carried out in the U. S. O. Service Clubs which will be built in smaller communities near military and naval bases. Dances are held twice a week on Wednesday and Saturday nights and young women from local clubs and churches are invited to assist the regular volunteer hostesses.

All of the services made available for the men at the Recreation Center are free. The bills are paid by the Greater Boston Community Fund of which the Soldiers and Sailors Committee is a member.

The Recreation Center was opened officially by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on May 28 and has been playing a steadily growing part in the morale building of the young men in the services.

Springfield Fair Including Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25—A National Defense Exposition, to be staged by the Army, Navy, and defense industries, will be made an integral part of the Eastern States Exposition which will celebrate its silver jubilee here Sept. 14 to 20.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a letter to Joshua L. Brooks, President of the Exposition, added his indorsement to the special attraction.

"No greater problem of statecraft confronts this State or Nation than planning ahead for defense and for the years that will follow immediately on the conclusion of the need for defense," he said. "An essential in the solution is a broad understanding by our citizens of the factors which contribute to security. . . . I hope that the Exposition may be utilized fully as a medium for portraying our united efforts to provide the means for protecting and defending our American way of life."

By a Staff Photographer

There's a Lot to Do at Army and Navy Center in Boston

(1) "This is the place, fellers." (2) Private First Class George Catullo of Fort Devens writes home. (3) Sailors can do more than dance the hornpipe. (4) Director Gordon L. Norton explains the intricacies of Boston's winding streets to Sailor Burrage Woodberry, stationed at the Navy Yard. (5) Fun around the piano. (6) Dave Taylor, Signalman 3d Class aboard the U. S. S. Holly, talks things over with Hostess Miss Barbara Parkhurst. (7) Sailor Dick Wells of the Navy's new battleship North Carolina and doubles partner, Miss Helen Cavanaugh, who will shortly be Mrs. Wells.

Enlarged Naval Fuel Depot Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, R. I.—Purchase of 200 acres of land south of Bradford Avenue in this community for enlargement of the United States Naval Fuel Depot at Melville is desired by the Navy Department from an appropriation of $2,465,000 it now seeks from Congress, it was learned here yesterday afternoon.

Purchase of the land at a cost of $61,000 would give the United States Government control over water sources feeding the fuel depot reservoir and provide land of high elevation for the location of sub-surface storage for fuel oil.

Other plans for the Melville Fuel Depot include improvement of the power plant at a cost of $225,000 with increased boiler capacity being imperative because of the increased demands now; standby electric power supply at a cost of $70,000; replacement of fuel oil lines because of 300 per cent increased monthly output on a 24 hour a day basis; storage of 431,000 barrels of fuel oil, $1,724,000; and storage of 55,000 barrels of Diesel oil, $220,000.

Elks Official Named

LEOMINSTER, Mass., July 26 (AP)—United States Marshal J. Henry Goguen, former Past Exalted Ruler of the Leominster Lodge of Elks, received notification yesterday of his appointment as District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of the western district of Massachusetts.

War Pushes U. S. Ahead Musically

Developments in Europe are rapidly making the United States the music capital of the world, according to Jerome F. Murphy, President of the M. Steinert & Sons Company. This turn of events, he said, has given added importance to the annual music trades convention, which he will attend in New York from July 29 to Aug. 1.

"Even before the present conflict began, America was well on its way to musical leadership," he asserted. "The war has speeded this advance, both in the production of instruments and the quality and quantity of our musical talent.

"While other countries have been forced to slow down production, our instrument makers have kept pace with a steadily increasing demand. Piano production, for instance, is at the highest point in years, with sales for the first half of 1941 up 20 per cent over the same period a year ago."

Four Seized Danish Ships To Carry Nitrates From Chile

Log of the Port of Boston

Two of the Boston staff of United States Custom officials, long familiar to shipping men, brokers, and those doing business in the Custom House, will retire from active service with the close of business next Thursday, it was announced today.

Both men have been widely known in their respective spheres of Government, business, and civic life. They are Albert C. Comey and George A. Gage.

A native of Ashland, Mass., Mr. Comey first entered the service of Uncle Sam nearly 42 years ago as Assistant Postmaster at Hopkinton, Mass. He entered the Customs Service in 1905, and was promoted through the various grades to his present position of Chief Clerk of the Division of Monies and Accounts.

In addition to serving as Acting Deputy Collector of that Division, and working under six collectors of customs, Mr. Comey was clerk of the Boston branch of the National Customs Association for several years.

For more than a half-century, Mr. Comey has been active in community and church work, particularly in behalf of young boys and in musical circles. He founded a camp for boys, and in 1934 was named executive head of Camp Wickaboag, West Brookfield, formerly owned by Dr. A. W. Gilbert. He is still a member of the Board of Directors of that camp.

For several years, Mr. Comey was clerk and moderator of the Framingham Baptist Association. After retiring next Thursday, he plans to continue his active interest in camp and boys' work, residing with a daughter in Holliston.

Gorge A. Gage, who has been in the filing division of the customs service, speaks Italian and French fluently. He entered the customs service in 1918 and won many friends during his connection with the Government. He plans a trip to California starting next month, after which he is to return to his home in Brookline.

Danish Ships

Four of the 34 Danish ships that have been mobilized by the United States Maritime Commission from the 84 idle foreign ships taken over under the Ship Requisition Act have been chartered to bring nitrates from Chile to Atlantic ports north of Hatteras.

The four are the Georgia, the Gertrud, the Ragnhild, and the Laura Maersk. They will be operated by the Grace Line, due to the urgent need for vessels to transport nitrates from Chile. Some of the nitrates are expected to be shipped to Boston.

New Freighter

Sea trials of the new freighter Exceller, built at Bath, Maine, for the American Export Lines, are to begin Aug. 1, on the official naval trial course off Rockland, Maine. Trials are expected to require two days, with a Maritime Commission Trial Board and representatives of the Export Lines aboard as observers. The ship was launched May 10, and is the first of four fast cargo ships built or building at Bath as part of the line's $30,000,000 shipbuilding program. She is expected to be delivered about Aug. 6, and is scheduled to sail for India on her initial voyage Aug. 15, under command of Capt. Hugh L. Switzer.

Shipyards Busy

With contracts on the books of American shipbuilders for construction of 893 merchant vessels aggregating 5,906,795 gross tons, the shipyards of the nation are the busiest of any time in their history.

But even this huge program, which compares with 287 ships of 1,528,260 gross tons under contract a year ago, will soon be eclipsed by additional contracts for 541 cargo vessels, planned by President Roosevelt at a cost of $1,698,000,000, to meet the needs of this country and other democracies for more ships.

Liggett Estate Given To College by Cardinal

William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, has purchased the Louis K. Liggett estate in Chestnut Hill and has presented it to Boston College, it is announced by The Rev. William J. Murphy, President of the institution.

The 10-acre property, located at Beacon and Hammond Streets, has a residence of Tudor design. It will be used for lectures, classrooms, offices, and rooms for student activities. It will be available for the September opening of the college.

Christian Endeavor Flocks to Northfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., July 26—The vanguard of 600 Christian Endeavor Conference delegates has arrived here for the opening of the Northfield Conference which is to continue for one week.

our annual

AUGUST

FUR SALE

starts Monday, July 28

Fur coats purchased during this sale will be charged on bill rendered November first and stored free of charge until November. Budget payments may be arranged on fur coats priced $100 or over. Fur Salon, sixth floor.

Stearns

Boston

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade concert. 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. (Final concert of the season.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Biscuit Eater." Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Underground." Jeffery Lynn. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Three Sons O'Guns." Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1, 3:10, 4:55, 7:10, 9:35. "March of Time." 2:50, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Bob Watson, Susan Peters, James Corner, and Monte Blue. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. "Tom, Dick, and Harry." Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 10:15. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"She Couldn't Say No." Roger Pryor, Eve Arden. 1, 4:25, 8. "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. 2:20, 5:40, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Oscar Levant. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Shining Victory." James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The Great Commandment." Albert Dekker. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Three Sons O'Guns." Marjorie Rambeau and Wayne Morris. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Navy Blue and Gold." James Stewart. 9:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:55, 9:55. "Mata Hari." Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro. 11:50, a. m., 3:45, 7:45.

Scollay—
"Bride Came C. O. D." James Cagney and Bette Davis. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "The Great Commandment." Albert Dekker. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Pete Smith." "Sun Valley Sports." travel. Bali. "Bob Chester." "Sailing." "Andy Clyde." latest news reels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State—
"They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus." Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix—
"War in Africa." "Pete Smith's Flying Lesson." "Western Rodeo." "Delhi." "Sailing." cartoons and a 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Hound of the Baskervilles." Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Poison Pen." 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15.

Tremont—
"Seven Sinners." 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 10:

Uptown—
"One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello, Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. 3:11, 6:30, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and L. Darnell. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Snow White." 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Blackout." Conrad Veidt, Velerie Hobson. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Love Crazy." Myrna Loy, William Powell. "Blood and Sand." Tyronne Power and Linda Darnell. 1:30 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:35, 8:30. "Too Many Blondes." Rudy Vallee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 4:05, 7:50. "Blood and Sand." Tyronne Power and Linda Darnell. 2, 5:45, 9:12.
Cleveland Circle: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvin Douglas. "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Continuous, 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Cowboy and the Blonde." Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Thunder Afloat." Wallace Beery. "Border Vigilantes." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:35, 5:35, 9:30. "The Black Cat." Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:45, 8:20.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Black Cat." Basil Rathbone. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Laraine Day and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. "Federal Fugitives." Neil Hamilton. 2 Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 2:37, 6:05, 9:17. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley, Richard Carlson. 1:25, 4:57, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "In the Navy." Abbot and Costello. "Black Cat." Basil Rathbone, Hugh Herbert. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:00, 5:38, 8:58. "Strange Alibi." 4:10, 7:48.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:50 and 7:45.

Jamaica PLAIN—Jamaica: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and Veronica Lake. 2:55, 6:30, 9:30. Also selected short subjects.

LYNN—Open-air Theater: "Hollywood Cavalcade." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert and Peggy Moran. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Mystic: "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 5:20, 8:35. "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Face Behind the Mask" and "Drums of the Desert. 1:45-11.
Orpheum: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy. "Return of Daniel Boone." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Broadway Limited." Dennis O'Keefe and Patsy Kelly. 1:45, 5, 8. "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:15, 9:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "West Point Widow." 1:30-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and W. Morris. 3:15, 8:05. "Shot in the Dark." 2:20, 6:45, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. "Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "In the Navy." Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. 3:30, 8:30. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland, Veronica Lake and William Holden. "Shot in the Dark." Regis Toomey, 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sunny." John Carroll and Helen Westley. "There's Magic in Music." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Out of the Fog." John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "A Very Young Lads." Jane Withers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Voice in the Night." Clive Brook. "Emergency Landing."
Strand: "We're in the Navy Now." Abbott and Costello. "Saint's Vacation." Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Affectionately Yours." Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Affectionately Yours." Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Western Union." Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Pier 13." Lloyd Nolan. Continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Central: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Vivacious Lady." James Ellison and Beulah Bondi. "South of Panama." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Double Date." Una Merkel and Edmund Lowe. 2:08, 8:08. "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 3:25, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In the Navy." Dick Powell, Andrews Sisters and Shemp Howard. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan and Rita Hayworth. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." A. Tamiroff.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and Veronica Lake. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy, Lucille Ball. "Pier 13." Lloyd Nolan. Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Convoy." Clive Brook and J. Campbell. 2:15, 6:30, 9:48. "Nice Girls?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. 3:43, 8:03.

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JORDAN'S—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

From Paris Fashion Salons To Rural England—A Far Cry

By Elene Foster

Formerly Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD-ON-AVON, England—It's a far cry from the Rue de la Paix and the days when I sat in the Paris dress-making salons scribbling notes on the "dernier cri" in feminine fashions for The Christian Science Monitor seem very, very far away.

For nine months in this lovely old Wiltshire town, where we are living in exile, and perhaps will continue to live for the duration of the war, have been a novel experience.

We have grown quite reconciled to wearing the same old clothes which we crammed into our two suit-cases when we made our hasty escape from what remained of our home in dear old Chelsea.

We have ceased to deplore the loss of such treasures as our French lingerie, toilet articles, silk stockings and all the little accessories which once seemed so important to our welfare. We have survived a winter without our fur coats, we have bought "woollies" from the village draper and brogues from the village shoemaker and we trudge the narrow streets in ancient tweeds and berets, perfectly content with never a thought of the more elaborate costumes, now reposing with what remains of our Lares and Penates in a London storage warehouse.

In pre-war days, Bradford-on-Avon was a quiet little backwater, but the presence of hundreds of evacuees from London, Bristol and other bombed areas, has changed the atmosphere, although its physical beauties—its quaint houses, magnificent trees, the winding river with its flock of swans, the old canal and the lovely countryside, still thrill the visitor.

Finally Allowed to Stay

Khaki-clad soldiers with bright green socks and knap-sacks and camouflaged tanks and lorries rumbling down the steep streets and the roar of planes overhead are ever-present reminders that Bradford-on-Avon, as with the rest of Britain, is at war.

As a matter of fact, Bradford-on-Avon, as we have cause to know, is a "protected area," which means that it is within 20 miles of the coast. We were quite ignorant of the existence of "protected areas" until one fine morning we were visited by two burly constables who informed us that, being Americans, we were "aliens" and, therefore, had no right to be living in a "protected area."

They further informed us that this was a prison offence.

There followed long explanations and finally the matter was referred to the Town Council which decreed that if we passed a strict personal examination, we might be allowed to remain, but under police surveillance.

We were given printed forms to fill in in which we told our genealogy for four generations, swore that we had no Nazi sympathies, and so forth.

Thanks to our good Puritan ancestors, we passed the test with honors, and again the burly constables paid a ceremonial visit and gave us a clean bill, so here we are in this lovely old town, we hope, until the war clouds are swept away.

We have found charming quarters in a beautiful old manor, whose châtelaine has given us two white-panelled rooms on the ground floor and fitted up a housemaid's closet as an up-to-date kitchenette, so we feel that "our lines have fallen in pleasant places."

Home of Flemish Weaver

Like the majority of the houses in Bradford-on-Avon, the original building was of stone built by the Flemish weavers who established themselves in Bradford-on-Avon in the fourteenth century. Later the present Georgian manor was built, leaving a remnant of the weavers' quarters in the rear. The entrance, through a stone-paved courtyard with a vista through the old stone arches of the weaver's home to the gardens and terraces beyond, is enchanting. On the opposite side of the street is the park of the celebrated Kingston House, a magnificent old mansion which was reproduced in the Paris Exhibition of 1900, as representative of the finest Tudor architecture in England.

Bradford-on-Avon teems with historic interest. There is an old Saxon church built in the twelfth century, intact and used on special occasions for services. Queen Mary is very fond of this old sanctuary and often brings friends to visit it. Then there is the old tithe barn which dates from the fourteenth century and the old stone bridge over the Avon with its tiny chapel perched over the river at one end. Bradford streets are narrow, winding and hilly and the crooked gables and roofs of the old stone, weavers' cottages seen from these narrow by-ways make it one of the most picturesque towns in all England.

House-keeping under wartime conditions is a real business, what with the strenuous rationing and the scarcity of the most ordinary commodities. One feels sincere sympathy for the shop keepers whose stocks are so limited that on one or two days of the week we find their shutters down with the notice, "closed for lack of supplies."

And yet for all its hardships and disappointments shopping is an amusing game. As I set out in the morning, basket on arm, I meet all classes of housewives similarly equipped. We stop and compare notes. Those who have completed the course are glad to give us hints of what can be got and where to get it. "Miss Brown has some lovely cakes, if you hurry you may get one before they are gone," "There's fresh plaice at Davis's in the Shambles this morning," "Hurry on to Nichols; they have some sweet biscuits."

Rations Seem to Last

A long queue standing patiently outside a shop means that there is some rarity within. On one memorable day it was oranges, one for each person.

It is astonishing how far one can make one's rations go. With the help of a quarter pound of margarine, the half pound of butter which is the week's allowance for two of us, is quite sufficient. We can even invite a friend or two to tea and still make the butter ends meet.

We are allowed to spend 2s. a week for meat and we put this into the "Sunday joint," usually English lamb, which gives us the Sunday roast, a few slices warmed up in the gravy for Monday and the remainder, with the addition of a goodly amount of vegetables, makes a stew for Tuesday and there is half the week, all "hunky-dory." Eggs and bacon and fish, none of which are rationed, if the town supply holds out, finish the week. Not much hardship in this!

The suppers are a problem, but cocoa and toast and a bit of cheese, canned baked beans, soup, veal and ham loaf and sometimes, if we are lucky, a meat pastry, see us through.

Getting Along Without

Cooking utensils are almost unobtainable. Any kind of metal articles, even hairpins, are taboo as the government needs every scrap for other purposes.

It is amazing how many things which we have hitherto considered as necessities one can do without. It requires all one's ingenuity to provide substitutes for these, but this is probably good mental exercise. One wonders what the post-war reaction will be. Shall we continue with the "make-do's" or shall we go to the other extreme and indulge in buying?

And now clothes are rationed, and this means that our old tweeds will be quite the fashion, for the entire female population will be trudging about in the same old livery.

It did come as a surprise when the first day of this rationing I was obliged to give up one of my cherished clothes coupons for a sixpenny floor cloth and 12 of those same precious scraps of paper for two chintz overalls.

Finding those self-same overalls was by no means a simple matter for the demand far exceeds the supply since household servants have left their kitchens for the munition factories and other war-time jobs, which means that the mistress of even the most pretentious home is obliged to devote the greater part of her day to menial duties. We finally "bussed it" into Bath, our nearest metropolis, and bought the last two of these gay confections in one of the department stores.

An English Tithe Barn

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Picturesque Structure in Bradford-on-Avon

Such buildings as these in rural England have seen the centuries pass, and are surviving the havoc of wartime bombings as if to add a peaceful touch to the countryside as war-bent planes roar overhead. This barn dates from the fourteenth century.

Work Expected to Start Soon On U. S. to Alaska Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Canadian and American groups investigating the Alaska Highway project are near enough agreement in the choice of route for the proposed road through British Columbia to justify the expectation here that a start of construction will soon be made.

The Canadians advocate construction of the road north from Prince George to Dawson, Y. T., and thence to Alaska. The Americans prefer a route further west, as close as possible to the Alaska Panhandle, which dips deep into Canadian territory along the west coast of British Columbia.

The Canadians claim the easterly route will be easier to build and maintain in winter; the Americans contend that the westerly route would provide closer contact with the coastal Alaska strip and hence be of more advantage for purposes of defense strategy.

How this difference in opinion is to be composed is yet to be determined, but many interests in British Columbia point out that if the road is to be built at all during the war, defense considerations must be given first place and that if location close to the coast is desirable from the defense viewpoint that should be chosen without hesitation.

The clash between Russia and Germany and the uncertain role of Japan in the war's latest turn have focused new attention to West Coast defenses, and the situation of Alaska in terms of protection from hostile powers in the Far East is given a prominent place in these discussions. Advocates of the $25,000,000 road to Alaska declare that if it is ever to be built the time for the job is now.

U. S. Freezes Japan's Assets, Britain Takes Similar Action

Continued from Page 1

world aggressors. It ends a period in which United States policy has attempted to leave a door open for Japan to return peacefully to the role of good neighbor in the world community. It apparently inaugurates a new period in which the United States will treat Japan exactly as it treats Germany and Italy.

Announcement of the freezing action was made simultaneously here and at Hyde Park last night. According to authoritative information similar steps by Britain and Russia will establish a united economic front against Japan by these three powers now standing against Axis advances in the Far East. The arrival of a Russian diplomatic and military mission is expected as American foreign policy adjusts itself to the challenge implicit in Japan's movement into Indo-China.

Chinese Situation

At China's request the same technical steps were taken to freeze Chinese assets as to freeze Japanese. It was explained that this was to prevent Japanese interests from evading the effects of the action against Japan by working through disloyal Chinese agents in occupied parts of China. Issuance of licenses to bona fide Chinese firms and agencies to permit them to carry on business began at once after issuance of the general freezing order.

While trade to the advantage of China will carry on as usual under special licenses, the freezing of Japanese assets will almost completely halt all trade between Japan and the United States. It would be impossible under the freezing order for any American purchaser to make payments to a Japanese national or agent. While Japanese retaliation is expected which will stop American sales to that country of such products as oil and gasoline, further steps are likely which will specifically embargo all products which would aid Japan in the prosecution of its aggressions.

Japanese assets in the United States include $91,000,000 in short-term investments and $40,000,000 in direct holdings. But the total of $131,000,000 is regarded as much lower than the actual total which will appear when all Japanese assets have been listed. United States investments in Japan are valued at $217,000,000 by the Department of Commerce.

American trade with Japan has been dropping down steadily ever since 1937 when it touched the highest point during the past 15 years. In that year United States exports to Japan were worth $227,220,000. The rate of exports during the first five months of this year would have brought the year's total down to barely $100,000,000.

United States imports from Japan were $204,201,000 for the peak year of 1937. They dropped to $158,376,000 for 1940 and would presumably have been about $100,000,000 during this year if the freezing episode had not occurred.

The move was carefully planned long in advance of Japan's advance into Indo-China. Washington had known what was coming and had had ample opportunity to map its retaliatory action in advance, and in consultation with both Britain and Russia.

The feeling in State Department quarters is that while Japanese military occupation of Indo-China bases is not in itself a direct menace to British, Dutch, and American interests in that area, it is obviously a stepping stone to direct menace. None of the three choose to retard this specific move as a casus belli. But by making American reaction to this move so swift and emphatic as Washington did last night it is intended to impress upon the Japanese the folly of going farther.

Any other Japanese step would be an immediate and direct threat to the Philippine Islands, and also to the important source of raw materials essential both to normal American life and to the current national defense effort.

Japan should be aware now of the fact that another step would be treated as an act of war against the United States.

Manila Calm

MANILA, July 26 (AP)—The many thousands of Japanese residents in Manila, some of them owners of rich business concerns, showed no signs of panic today when they heard of President Roosevelt's order freezing Japanese assets.

Exact figures on Japanese investments in the Philippines were not available, but it was generally conceded that many millions of dollars were involved in properties which included the rich Davao hemp farming region, banks, and business establishments.

The latest census reports set the Japanese population in the Islands at 29,262.

The office of Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, notified all banks and other interested quarters immediately upon receipt of word of the freeing order from Washington, but the banks reported that business continued normal even at those institutions which handled heavy Japanese-Chinese accounts.

United States naval authorities said they had received no orders applicable to Japanese ships. Two Japanese vessels were due in Manila Bay today.

Stubborn Fight in Russia

Continued from Page 1

American aid will be most useful in bringing the war to a quick conclusion.

Change in Opinion

3. British opinion regarding Russia's capacity to hold out has changed very considerably.

It is still hard to say at this time what is going to happen in Russia. But there is growing confidence in England that even if Hitler succeeds in reaching Leningrad and Moscow—and he already is a long time behind his scheduled date for arrival there—the Soviets will be able to hold their Army and their people together and will force Hitler to continue a costly war.

If the campaign drags out over three or four months instead of the three or four weeks—as Hitler appears to have envisaged at first, then the German armies and German mechanized equipment, including airplanes, will have been so radically reduced by losses, wear and tear, that the entire strategic balance of men and materials may well have been altered.

4. Effects of recent heavy British bombing in Germany, as well as offensive sweeps by British fighter patrols over enemy-occupied territory on the continent, have altered—in fact, largely reversed—the air warfare outlook.

Although the information available here about the precise results of Royal Air Force bombing expeditions naturally is incomplete, enough is known to make it clear that this intensive continuance of big-scale bombing is beginning to shake the Nazi morale, especially in those parts of the Reich where it has been heaviest.

Morale Front

5. Britain has for the first time begun to take the lead on what might be called the "morale front." By this I mean that there is a mental change under way, not only at the top in Britain but throughout the Nation. It is as though the British were beginning to take the offensive mentally before reaching the point of doing so outwardly.

Admittedly this is a most intangible factor. But nearly everyone with whom I have talked lately agrees that there has been a marked change in the national temperature and that it is a significant element in the new war situation.

All this may not add up to much in concrete terms. Britain still faces the hard fact that it is far behind the Nazis in numerical strength, both in its air force and in its mechanized tank divisions. Furthermore, anything might happen in Russia at any time, upsetting all calculations.

But despite all of these reservations, Russia's continued resistance undoubtedly has altered the present outlook here so remarkably that it must be put on record.

New Aid for Stalin

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP)—L. Z. Mekhlis, former Chief of the Political Department of the Red Army, was reappointed to that post today and also appointed Vice-Commissar for Defense.

His appointment brought the Defense Vice-Commissars to 14, aiding Premier Joseph Stalin as Defense Commissar.

Mr. Mekhlis, a former editor of the Communist Party paper, Pravda, stepped down as army political chief when the political commissar system was abolished after the Finnish War. It recently has been reinstated.

New York Opens Park At Site of World's Fair

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—One of New York City's major recreational centers, a vast new park on the Flushing Meadow site of the World's Fair in 1939 and 1940, was opened today.

The park's new swimming pool and amphitheater will be dedicated tonight with Mayor F. H. La Guardia officiating.

Russian Views on Religion Show Change

Continued from Page 1

substitute for religion is further illustrated by recalling that at the time of the last church census—1913—there were 98,363,000 communicants of the Russian Orthodox Church alone.

Other Denominations

Other religious denominations included 14,000,000 Moslems of all sects, 11,500,000 Roman Catholics—almost entirely in Russian Poland, and 5,250,000 Jews. There were 3,600,000 Lutherans—mostly in the Baltic Provinces—and 2,200,000 lumped together by the Czarist census bureau as dissenters, whereof probably two thirds were members of the so-called "Old Believers"—a sect which arose in the 17th century as an opposition to the abolition of the Patriarchate and the vesting of supreme authority over the Russian Orthodox Church in the Czar. There also were 1,180,000 Armenian Gregorians.

What the corresponding figures would be under the Soviets is a matter for conjecture. It is interesting to note that in the 1937 All-Union Census, a question regarding religious belief and affiliation was included in the questionnaire submitted to each inhabitant. The returns for this census were never published, allegedly because of "counter-revolutionary wrecking and distortion" in the Census Bureau. A re-census was ordered in 1939, in which the question on religion was omitted.

The campaign for the "voluntary" closing of the churches and conversion of the church buildings to secular purposes has also fallen badly short of expectations. Of the 57,173 churches in Czarist Russia (1913 census figures), more than 40,000 are still functioning, according to the admission of the Militant Atheist League.

Majority in Cities

Of the 17,000 churches closed, the large majority were located in the cities, where the number was out of proportion to the population and where Soviet propaganda was strongest.

Many of the country churches, closed in that first flush of the collectivization campaign which Stalin characterized as "dizziness from success," were afterwards reopened, since it was demonstrated that they had been closed illegally, i. e., without the declared wishes of a majority of the community expressed in open meeting.

Lenin once declared that the campaign against religion should be waged "by purely intellectual means and only with intellectual weapons, through the press and by oral persuasion."

Paradoxically the only seeming successes which the Soviets can claim on the "anti-religious front" were not against religion as an ideal but against the Russian Orthodox Church as a political and economic institution, and were not achieved "with intellectual weapons," but by direct coercion.

Under the monarchy, the Orthodox Church as the only officially recognized religion and with the Czar as its supreme head had become almost a branch of the state apparatus. Its hierarchy had not escaped the corruption which afflicted the Czarist system as a whole. The notorious monk Rasputin was one illustration.

Political Beginning

In its first stage, therefore, the Soviet struggle against the Orthodox Church was primarily political. It was natural that a large portion of the Orthodox hierarchy, closely linked to the old regime, should throw in its lot with the forces pitted against the revolution. And the reprisals taken by the Bolsheviks against such elements were evoked by their secular activity rather than religious partisanship.

For the Bolsheviks, the breaking of the Orthodox Church's temporal and economic power became an essential element for their own survival.

Besides its privileged position as the one and only recognized national church, Russian Orthodoxy was fabulously rich. Its wealth, mostly in the form of land, was valued at 7,150,000,000 rubles ($3,500,000,000 in 1917) shortly before expropriation.

The 1913 census placed the total number of the Orthodox clergy at close to 325,000 including 93,000 members of religious orders, distributed in 550 monasteries and 475 convents.

Church Schools in 1910

In 1910 the Orthodox church operated about 40,000 elementary schools, with around 2,000,000 pupils, 50 per cent of the total enrollment in elementary schools at that time.

By its sweeping "Decree on Separation of Church and State," published June 23, 1918, the Soviet Government at one fell swoop annulled all the prerogatives of the Orthodox church, nationalized all its property and secularized its schools.

Article 3 of the decree proclaimed freedom of conscience and abolished the previous discrimination against denominations other than the official church. This article declared in part: "Every citizen may profess the religion he desires or no religion; all laws that disfranchise any citizen by reason of his profession or non-profession of faith are hereby repealed."

But the Soviet regime, while placing all religious denominations on the same legal footing, discriminated against all of them in favor of atheism, which they actually tried to install in the position of state religion in place of the Orthodox Church.

The churches were not only deprived of their means of support. Their schools and their press were closed down.

Missionary Work Banned

They were prevented from carrying on missionary work and from publishing and disseminating religious literature. They could not even replace their worn-out Bibles, prayer books and hymnals. By contrast, the League of Militant Atheists was financed from the Government budget and issued scores of books, pamphlets and periodicals in Russian and in 50 national minority languages.

Religious instruction was barred from the public schools, and all theological seminaries were gradually closed down. A more recent law provided that "religious instruction is permitted only in special theological courses conducted by citizens of the U. S. S. R. by special permission of the NKVD (political police)."

The decree also provided for the closing of all monasteries and convents, a program which was gradually carried to completion over a 12-year period.

Besides direct legal measures, other means of combatting religion which would not strictly come under Lenin's heading of "intellectual weapons" were various forms of social and economic pressure and intimidation, despite the above-quoted article forbidding such discrimination and of the added stipulation that "No reference is to be made in any official document to profession or non-profession of religion by any citizen."

Positions Withheld

People who acknowledge their religious convictions were thereby barred from positions for which they were otherwise qualified, especially in the teaching profession and in government offices. Pupils were excluded from schools and institutions of higher learning for similar reasons.

This was particularly true in the peak period of the war on religion—about 10 years ago. Thus, as an illustration of a lag in anti-religious work at the Moscow University, the Jan. 1,1931, Bezbozhnik (Atheist), weekly organ of the Militant Atheist League, mentions the case of Naumova, a graduate student in the University School of Botany. This student, the paper indignantly declares, had a priest for her constant adviser and preferred going to church to attending meetings of the student body.

The paper inveighs against the "class-blind" professors who permitted Naumova to enroll:

Violations Repudiated

"When the Atheist unit uncovered this shocking instance, and demanded Naumova's immediate expulsion, the faculty members shook their heads in surprise: 'Expel Naumova?' they objected, 'She's a valuable person! Tremendous means have been expended in training her.'

"Naumova," the paper ominously concludes, "calmly continues to masquerade as a Soviet graduate student."

In the interests of fairness it should be pointed out hat such flagrant violations of the letter as well as the intent of the law were later repudiated, largely because it was found they defeated their own aims.

In the schools, factories and offices it was the task of the Atheist League to see that people stayed on the job on Sundays and religious holidays and to check up on the absentees. For while Soviet economy operated first on the five and then on the six-day week, the rest days bore no relation to Sundays.

The periods of the league's greatest activity coincided with the principal dates in the religious calendar. Thus every year it would organize nation-wide anti-Christmas and anti-Easter campaigns.

Parodies of religious processions would be staged, with blasphemous effigies and inscriptions. Campaigns would be launched for the pulling down of church bells that the metal might be used for other purposes. Thus, one year the Bezbozhnik urged that 120,000 tons of valuable copper and 30,000 tons of zinc might be obtained by melting down all the church bells. This it said would be a valuable contribution to the manufacture of tractors and airplanes.

Bonfire Campaigns

Another practice of that same period was to organize community bonfires for the burning of religious books and ikons. Fortunately a stop was put to this by the Government before many valuable art works were destroyed.

The anti-Christmas campaign of the Atheist League attained what was probably a culmination never equalled before or since, when a League-sponsored mass meeting at the Krapivensky Collective Farm on Dec. 25, 1930, passed a solemn resolution abolishing Christmas.

In all of these activities it has become increasingly clear that the campaign against religion has weakened, rather than strengthened the Soviet hold upon the people. Anti-clericalism and action against the political aspects of the Russian Orthodox church would have been one thing. But the effort to uproot faith in God, and put in its place the worship of the State, has been proved again to be one of the historical impossibilities.

First of Two Articles

Stronger Civil Defense: British Try Central Control

Continued from Page 1

tary of the Ministry of Home Security.

Although other departments of civil defense have not been considered as needing nationalization to the same degree as the fire service, there is a strong feeling in some quarters that they would be improved by transference from local authorities to a Government department.

A Liberal Party conference here on July 18 and 19 considered a resolution urging establishment of a civil defense ministry "which would take over direct responsibility for all or any civil defense services in areas especially liable to attack, or where present arrangements are shown to be unsatisfactory, and to work through local authorities elsewhere."

Whatever deficiencies of organization may have come to light under the strain of the heavy bombardment to which Britain has been subjected, the general opinion about the millions of persons engaged in civil defense is one which American observers here indorse—that, all things being considered, they have done a magnificent job on a local basis.

Whether enrolled for full or part-time duty, defense workers have had to learn their work while doing it in circumstances that often imposed a prodigious strain on their courage, efficiency, and resourcefulness. The long list of medal awards conveys only a hint of the qualities many recipients displayed.

Occasional Failures

Of course there have been failures of individuals and groups. Likewise there have been instances of confused administration, lack of co-operation, lack of supplies, equipment, and re-enforcements, and a lack of just plain efficiency. That means a case can be made out for nationalization.

The lessons of all these, as well as the lessons that appeared on the credit side of the administrative account through systems which were extemporized to meet unforeseen emergencies, provide the American commissioners with data potentially valuable to the United States as they move around among Britain's vast army of civil defense workers—the Royal Observer Corps of civilians working in liaison with the Royal Air Force on the watch for enemy planes day and night at posts which have been manned for every minute that has passed since their establishment; wardens whose duties include summoning requisite assistance to the scene of what are prosaically described as "incidents" when bombs fall; regular and auxiliary police; professional firemen, auxiliaries, and fire watchers; ambulance units and other first-aid workers; rescue squads, gas decontamination squads, and demolition parties; regional commissioners and their report and control center staffs; women's voluntary services and mechanized transport corps; highway and public utility workers; shelter marshals; dispatch riders; rest center workers who provide immediate succor to air-raid victims bombed out of their homes; servers of meals in mobile canteens and elsewhere; supervisors of evacuation; special services on waterways such as the Port of London's River Emergency Service; educational and social workers and entertainers who help diminish suffering and bolster public morale under recurrent strain.

All these and more are involved directly or indirectly in civil defense and on any night any section in this vast network for mutual assistance may be required to function to its utmost capacity. In the meanwhile, all must "stand by," ready for instant action and resisting temptation to be lured into reduced efficiency by a lull, like the present one, in the severity of enemy operations over this country.

The Prime Minister has warned these millions to be prepared for vehement counteraction by the Germans in reply to the ever-increasing aerial bombardment by the RAF which, it is estimated, by the end of the next few weeks will have dropped on Germany more bombs than the Nazis have flung down on Britain in the entire course of the war.

New Haven Plans Big Celebration

NEW HAVEN, July 26 (AP)—Plans for a celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of New Haven, Conn., were announced today by Mayor William L. Dwyer.

The celebration will begin on April 24, 1942, and will last for a week.

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Britain to Abrogate Japanese Trade Pacts

TOKYO, July 26 (AP)—British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie informed the Japanese Government today of Britain's intentions to abrogate all commercial treaties with Japan in an action parallel with United States freezing of Japanese assets.

[At the same time, a radiocast by the Japanese news agency Domei said the Japanese Finance Ministry had announced the freezing of all United States assets in Japan, effective Monday.]

Sir Robert was followed to the Foreign Office by United States Ambassador Joseph Grew.

Masatune Ogura, Finance Minister, told the press "the Japanese will take counter measures in an appropriate manner in keeping with the situation as necessary preparations have been completed."

Abrogation Announced

The Foreign Office announced the British abrogation of commercial treaties after the British Ambassador had called on Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda. Britain's step applied to commercial treaties involving India and Burma as well as the United Kingdom.

The Foreign Office said the British treaty under its terms would be effective for a year after notice of abrogation, and the Indian and Burma treaties for six more months.

"Sir Robert Leslie Craigie called on Foreign Minister Toyoda at his official residence at 2:30 p. m. under instructions from his home Government," said the announcement.

"Under instructions from his home Government in letters written under July 26 date, Craigie notified Japan of Britain's intention to abrogate the commerce and navigation treaty concluded April, 1934, the treaty concluded between Japan and India July, 1934, regarding their trade relations, and the treaty of June, 1937, regarding trade relations between Japan and Burma.

"The ground was that the British, Indian, and Burmese Governments had reached the conclusion that the objectives they had at the time these treaties were signed no longer will be satisfied.

"In this connection it is recalled that the Anglo-Japanese commerce and navigation treaty is effective for one year after notification of abrogation, while the others will be effective in the coming six months."

Minimizes Results

In an oral statement to the press, Finance Minister Ogura said Japanese assets frozen in the United States were not large.

"Moreover, trade between the United States has diminished steadily in recent months, due to intensification of American restrictive measures. Therefore, the effect of the American action will be comparatively slight."

Japan meanwhile displayed both astonishment and resentment over the United States Government's stand on the Far East.

The Government was understood to be studying closely President Roosevelt's remarks about Japan's oil supply, which were given prominent display on the first pages of Japanese newspapers, and Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles' statement containing blunt references to alleged Japanese aggression.

President Roosevelt's references to Indo-China were deleted from his remarks as published here, and the press carried nothing on the Welles statement, for obvious reasons.

West Coast Situation

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP)—San Francisco branches of Japan's greatest business firms feared they would be obliged to close their doors today as commerce between the United States and Japan virtually ceased.

Japanese stood anxiously in long lines at bank windows during the day, withdrawing their funds in anticipation of the order. The Yokohama Specie Bank, which handles most of the country's Japanese-American finances, was swarming with Nipponese.

One Japanese observer commented that business houses were hopeful of getting permits to carry on regular trade, "but they are all worried, most naturally."

Japanese ships in American ports headed to sea at full steam, and some 40 hovering offshore or making time at sea gave no indication of their next move.

The huge new Japanese tanker Nisshin Maru sailed from San Pedro at midnight with 95,000 barrels of oil, 20,000 short of capacity. This departure cleared West Coast ports of Japanese ships.

General petroleum agents went aboard the ship during the loading to discuss payment for the oil in view of frozen credits, but any difficulty apparently was adjusted.

Thailand Neutral

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The Japanese Domei News Agency said today in a dispatch from Bangkok that the Thailand Premier, Major-General Luang Bipul Songgram, had proclaimed strict neutrality for his country.

Norwegian Wings Grow Strong Over Canada

Revived Norse air force now mightier than it was at home—Recruits come by devious ways.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who is flying over Canada to inspect its air training and air defense program.

TORONTO, Ont., July 26—The Royal Norwegian Air Force, bombed out by the Germans in their assault on Norway, today stands revived stronger in power than it ever enjoyed at home.

Maj. Ole Reistad, commander of the Royal Norwegian Air Force in Canada, who made this statement, also said that nearly 70 per cent of the original Norwegian air power is in Canada today. And to this original group, who came here by devious and arduous methods, volunteers are flocking daily who have themselves arrived by equally odd circumstances. Both the Army and Naval air branches are represented here.

Some of them, it was discolsed, have come through the "back door" route—Siberia—in a manner that must remain secret in order to keep the way open. Some have come to Canada directly in flimsy fishing craft that have eluded the German coastal patrol off Norway. Others have gone to England and thence to Canada.

At the Island Airport in Toronto's watery "front yard" the Norwegians have renewed their air strength with up-to-date American planes in sharp contrast to the outmoded "Gladiators" and ancient Fokkers of which their homeland force was composed.

Fly Light Planes

Those Norse recruits in the primary stages of their air training fly light Fairchilds similar to those used by the United States Army Air Corps. In the advanced stages they use Douglas single-engined attack bombers and the speedy Curtiss P-36 pursuit planes.

In a small plot of land on Toronto's lake front is an archway which reads simply "Lille Norge" or "Little Norway." In the parade area as one passes through the arch are the cross flag of Norway and the flag of Canada floating symbolically on twin flagpoles. Symbolically, also, the Norwegians give and return the salute to their own officers and to every Canadian officer who visits the camp. And make apologies to English visitors for conducting the business of the camp in their own language.

The "Little Norway" camp itself exhibits all the characteristics of neatness that mark the Norwegians. The buildings, where possible, have neat flower beds around them, the lawns are well tended and everything is painted and shipshape. The buildings are painted an offwhite, trimmed with a characteristic red, and there are curtains at every window.

Inside, the officers' mess and lounge is neatly and modernly done. The walls are hung with travel posters of winter and summer scenes of the beloved land. Overhead hangs the coat of arms of Norway and the crossed flags. Pictures of King Haakon and the Crown Prince and his family adorn the walls. Somehow you know that when these officers lift their assured glances toward these objects that some day they will hang in their rightful places again.

A Happy Lot

These Norse officers and men are a happy lot, too. There is generally an accordion, a trumpet or a song-fest going in off hours. Major Reistad, who personally conducted us on a tour of a portion of the camp, a succession of officers and men springing to attention and salute, cheerfully told us a story about the neat little kitchen garden in back of the infirmary. The cook, after setting out his transplanted vegetables in his garden, returned next day to find that during the night some camp wags had retransplanted the vegetables in new locations.

Across the harbor channel crossed by a funny little ferry held captive between shore cables lies the airfield used by the Norwegians. Here tethered to the ground are lined the air force's planes which are so numerous that there is not room for all of them in the hangars. Indoors technical crews were busy servicing aircraft and engines and out off the ramp a Northrup plane on floats gave evidence that the Naval branch was busy with its training. The Norwegians also own the only three Couse mobile airports in Canada. These are trucks fitted up with every conceivable device to service aircraft out in the field and perform major overhauls. They contain welders, lathes, tools and emergency lighting equipment. They stow enough lamps and cable to outline a temporary field at nighttime.

Uptown in Toronto on the fourth floor of a printing plant are located the executive offices of the Royal Norwegian Air Force. It was here that Major Reistad related the remarkable effort that brought the air force into being and gave us a bit of a hint of the future direction of Norwegian effort.

How Gold Was Saved

Not far ahead of the Nazi booted troops, Major Reistad disclosed, $50,000,000 in gold was rushed to the seacoast and placed on board a small fast unarmed vessel whose inconspicuousness would draw no attention to it. The gold, however, was divided up into a number of small motor boats lashed to the deck and which would elude submarine or air attack should the vessel be sunk. Happily the vessel reached Canada safely. Funds derived from this gold furnished the original capital to get the air force started.

With obvious pride Major Reistad explained that Norway possessed the world's third largest mercantile fleet at the outbreak of the war. The Germans were unable to capture all of this scattered fleet.

So, today the income from this fleet, sailing under Britain registry on dangerous missions all over the world, is turning back enough income to buy more airplanes, train more fliers and bring closer the day when Norway can strike back at her oppressors, Major Reistad said. All Norwegian government obligations have been paid to date, he said.

Encouraging facts pour from Major Reistad. Two Norwegian squadrons are now overseas with the Royal Air Force, he said. The Norwegian Air Force was brought to Canada to train because Britain was tied up in its all-out effort to stem the Nazi onslaught and the American planes that the Norwegians wanted could be more easily delivered to Canada.

The Norwegians have a training camp at Huntsville, Ont., in the Muskoka Lake region, an airdrome at Elmsdale, Ont., a unit with the Royal Canadian Air Force at Moose Jaw, Sask., and numerous personnel taking special courses at various Canadian air depots. The Huntsville camp is fortuitously located in country fairly resembling Norway so that it tends to make the Norwegians feel more at home.

Wants Colors Over Norway

It is Major Reistad's hope to have Norwegian ground crews and a staff in England before long. He wants to have Norwegian planes with Norwegian colors continually flying over Norway to let the people know of Norwegian effort outside their country. That will give them hope and keep up their courage, he said.

When? Major Reistad doesn't care overmuch about the time element. "We are building up an air force here for the future," he said. "We (and he means the democracies) must be No. 1 in the air before we can do anything. We must be quite sure that we have the best air fleet before we can launch an attack to get back Norway for its own people."

This is opinion distilled from Major Reirstad's own experience before and during the German attack on Norway. He was a test pilot in the Norwegian Army Air Force. In the course of his job he visited Germany often and saw air power gathering strength there. He reported it at home, argued for a larger air force, was nearly dismissed for his efforts and got himself labeled as a "warmonger."

As a result a sadly deficient Norwegian Air Force fought a hopeless battle against skies full of Heinkels and Messerschmitts. The slow speed of the Fokkers saved them, however, Major Reistad said, for the fliers would wait until the Nazis got set for a burst from their guns, then they would veer off and downward. The correction the Germans had to make for this movement plus their high speed carried them past so quickly that this Norwegian maneuver was particularly safe, he said.

The Norwegians even evolved a dive bombing technique at Narvik by throwing their planes over on their backs in a slow roll, the Major said. Then by using their gun sights as bomb sights they managed to launch their bomb loads with a fair degree of accuracy, he said.

That, says this builder of Norway's new air power, is history that is not going to be repeated.

Learning to Fly at 'Little Norway'

Typical pilots of the Royal Norwegian Air Force who are training near Toronto, Canada, to fly against the Nazi oppressors of their country.

War Industry in Australia Lacks Housing for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australian war industry which has burgeoned rapidly into a new source of strength for the British Empire, is still operating at a disadvantage because of the fact that housing development has not kept pace with industrial development.

Many of the new arms plants built by the Federal Government to help make the arms program rapidly successful are designedly located in areas far removed from residential districts. Others have been grafted onto existing plants in regions where living accommodations are in short supply.

Almost inevitably, hosts of munition workers, men and women, make long journeys to and from their jobs, or live under makeshift conditions which shocked Labor members of the war council on a recent inspection of arms plants. Equally inevitable, these workers pay toll in efficiency, for the disadvantages attending their work. The situation is accented by the fact that this regional housing shortage is clamped down on top of a previously existing housing scarcity.

Doing Away with Slums

In the field of home building, Australians have been trying for years to clean up slums and place the slum dwellers in equivalent accommodations in more suitable areas, and of improved character. This task has been taken over by the State Housing Commissions. In addition, the general housing shortage, due to a variety of reasons, has been growing more acute.

In order to give relief, there recently has been a move under the National Security Regulations to peg house rents in some States, thus placing on house owners the necessity of proving to the courts that any rise in rentals is justified.

In large part existing shortages of houses is due to the influx of people from the country districts because of war conditions. The war drive is urbanizing Australia, and the State Governments, viewing the situation as the result of the nation's war policy, feel it should be attacked on a federal basis. First admission of the Federal Government's realization of that responsibility came with the appointment by National Services Minister Holt of officials to conduct a survey of housing requirements in large war-production centers.

From this survey it is expected material will be extracted to make possible a plan to meet the situation. Mr. Holt has declared that some centers will be developed on the basis of permanent residence, but that in others only emergency needs will be studied and provided for, as they are expected to revert to their previous status once the war is over.

Present indications are that the situation will be met by building large hostels for unmarried men, which will provide privacy, but coincidentally a large degree of community life. Families are expected to be lodged in small housing units, probably of pre-fabricated type, the practicability of which is one of the things the Federal Housing Survey is to study.

Architects, however, point out that if "pre-fabrication" is taken in the literal sense it would mean that much time and money must be devoted to establishing necessary plants. Australia has done little in this field, it is pointed out, though prefabricated houses, their components mostly factory-built, are being erected abroad. It is suggested that a more practicable method will be to standardize houses so that a large proportion of the material may be made in joiners' shops.

Looking Ahead to Peace

Real Estate Institute officials have also suggested while houses may be regarded as temporary relief for a war situation in some areas, materials used should be of such quality that they can be utilized again in other areas to which the houses may be moved after the war. In this way, it is pointed out, the Federal Government will be helping solve the housing problem both in war and peace.

While the present situation has existed for months now, and members of the War Council have made promises not yet translated into action, there is widespread belief that Mr. Holt, who is also Minister of Labor, is determined to find a solution.

One notable aspect of the matter is the way in which architects and builders have spontaneously offered their special skills to the Government in helping it approach the problem and reach a conclusion about it. Large-scale action is being urged, and it seems certain that what is undertaken will be on a scale commensurate with this country's ambition to have 500,000 arms workers employed by the end of this year.

Maginot Zone Is Reclaimed Under 'Greater Germany' Plan

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—The "no man's land" of the Maginot Line has sprung to life again.

The Rhine River bottom lands and the fertile valleys of the Vosges, through which the French wall of steel, concrete and guns stretched from Switzerland to Luxemburg, gradually have been reclaimed.

Grain is ripening under the hot July sun on land which a year ago was studded with fortifications, barbed wire, tank barricades and mines.

Alsatians have returned to depopulated areas. New towns are rising from the ashes of the old.

The Germans have taken vigorous steps to remove war scars in Alsace-Lorraine and to rebuild these Provinces as a part of "greater Germany."

More than 300,000 acres of fertile land which were untilled up to last fall because they lay in the evacuated Maginot Line military zone have been plowed and planted.

What Has Happened

Here is a picture obtained from authoritative German sources of what has happened in the Maginot Line zone since the French armistice a year ago:

Part of the thousands of pillboxes and fortifications were dismantled and razed. Some are used as living quarters. Some still stand in battered, flame-blackened condition.

Others, such as the gigantic Hochwald works, one of the key fortifications in the Maginot Line near Weissenburg, have become curiosities for groups especially invited by the Army district command. Soldiers and guides conduct visitors on tours of inspection through the maze of the underground, fortified city.

Outer defense works around such more permanent fortifications—they were burrowed as deep as 120 feet into the ground, with only a steel turret revealing the position, or built into mountains—have been cleaned out to a great extent.

Trenches Leveled

Barbed wire entanglements have been removed. Corrugated sheet iron dugouts, machine gun nests, trenches and other field positions have been leveled.

Tank barricades—rails buried in cement with the ends sticking out at various heights—have been torn out. Land mines have been removed painstakingly.

Then the wilderness of brush which had been allowed to grow throughout the zone for camouflage purposes was plowed under, giving way to cultivated fields.

But there still are large areas of usable land which haven't been cleared.

After the war broke out, 230 villages with a population of 375,000 were abandoned, in addition to Strasbourg, with its 180,000 inhabitants.

Approximately half of the population of Alsace either was evacuated or left of their own accord.

After the armistice, great numbers of these refugees straggled back to damaged or destroyed homes. Foodstuffs, household necessities, livestock virtually had disappeared.

Todt's Companies Engaged

Germany's labor services and the work companies of Dr. Fritz Todt, builder of the West Wall (Siegfried Line), began reconstruction of Alsace and Lorraine.

Returning refugees coming from both German-occupied and unoccupied zones of France were formed into "community groups" which followed German Army demolition and cleanup detachments. They gathered up the barbed wire, broken down conveyances, metal and other debris.

In Alsace alone more than 13,000 men helped in the rebuilding. The German Army put captured tanks and more than 500 tractors at their disposal to draw plows, besides 7,500 horses. Farm machinery tools and utensils were brought in by the tens of thousands, and tons of milk and foodstuffs were sent into the area.

The coming harvest is expected to enable the district to take care of itself.

Homes Repaired

The sum of $35,000,000, it is said, was spent in reconstruction during the 1940 fiscal year. It is estimated that the war caused $20,000,000 damage to buildings alone. There were 12,000 homes destroyed in Alsace and 75,000 damaged, of which 50,000 have been repaired.

On the German side of "no man's land," in the West Wall zone, reconstruction has advanced more rapidly. Long before a beginning was made in Alsace-Lorraine, German farmers had returned to their homes and fields.

Nazi Party officials resettled thousands whose homes had been destroyed in 1939, out of 637,000 Germans evacuated from the Saarland and the Palatinate. Ten thousand men were put to work in this area, and within two weeks evacuees were able to resume a more normal life.

Some 36 villages out of 114 for which the Government planned a "new order of master-built farm homes" were totally rebuilt.

U. S. Line to Build Brazil Airports

RIO de JANEIRO, Brazil, July 26 (AP)—President Vargas today formally authorized Panair do Brazil, subsidiary of Pan-American Airways, to build and improve airfields at eight cities on the Brazilian coast from a point north of the Amazon River southward past the "bulge" of Brazil to São Salvador.

They were Amapa, Belém, São Luis, Fortaleza, Natal, Recife, Maceió and São Salvador.

Only seaplanes have operated on the coastal route north of Rio de Janeiro with occasional exceptions. Panair recently was authorized to fly the Rio de Janeiro-Corumba route, connecting with the Panagras line from Corumba to La Paz to Lima. The Condor (German) Airline maintains a service on the latter line also.

Senhor Vargas also authorized Panair to operate lines from Rio to Asuncion and Goianinha.

Two Italian Crews Guilty of Sabotage

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26 (AP)—Two captains and 62 crewmen of two Italian ships were convicted here of sabotaging their vessels.

A Federal court jury last night found the captain and 35 crew members guilty of damaging their ship, the freighter Ada O., in port here but acquitted them of an indictment charging them with conspiracy to commit such action.

The captain and 27 crewmen of the Italian ship Monfiore were convicted of similar charges Thursday.

Sentence was reserved in both cases.

Civilian Safeguards Sought In West Coast 'Target Areas'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Civilian safety in event of wartime emergency which might affect the 11 Western States is being organized here with establishment of a Regional Office of Civilian Defense, a branch of the Office of Civilian Defense headed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York.

Special attention is being paid the so-called vulnerable targets on the Pacific Coast, namely the San Francisco Bay area, the great metropolitan Los Angeles district, San Diego, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Temporarily directed by James K. Carson, former Mayor of Portland, the branch office will serve civilian areas within the Ninth Corps Area of the Army.

Each locality, of course, is being organized for civilian safety to meet its individual needs. The purpose of the regional office is to see that latest and correct information is provided them and that a co-ordinated program is developed. The office is advisory in capacity.

In San Francisco the question of civilian safety involves special and serious problems because of the City's unique bottleneck position in a 42-square-mile area at the tip of a peninsula. This area, very narrow in width between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, has no exit by land except to the South. To the West is the ocean. To the North is the Golden Gate and the Golden Gate Bridge, which in wartime emergency would be a military target, and to the East is the Bay with only the Bay bridge as an exit, outside of a few harbor craft.

For evacuation purposes, therefore, San Francisco presents a special problem of transportation, and it has frequently been emphasized that the City must devise ways of quickly emptying the City, if need be, without all the hazards which encountered Parisians last summer. The question is receiving special consideration by the San Francisco Civic Defense Council and by the transportation committee of the Red Cross. It is expected that special highways will be designated as evacuation highways and that methods to keep them speedily cleared in an emergency all the way to the Santa Cruz Mountains will be devised.

In event of a sudden wartime emergency, however, necessitating closing of southern exit roads by military authorities, evacuation by land would be impossible. This makes the plan and survey of the Red Cross especially valuable, Albert Jason, Chairman of the Shelter Committee, points out. He and his voluntary workers are making every effort to secure complete factual data as to what can be done should San Franciscans be totally bottled up.

Another special San Francisco problem which is being carefully studied is the fire problem. Following the 1906 earthquake, homes have been erected which are basically wooden. There are few stone or brick buildings outside of the skyscraper district. Since these wooden-type stucco homes are strung along row on row without intervening space, special fire service must be provided. The City has been divided into 13 districts by the Red Cross, and the question of fire protection is being worked out in each, as well as by the Civic Council.

One of the most interesting recommendations for civilian safety in San Francisco is the proposal by the State Association of California Architects, northern section, and the San Francisco Society of Architects to set up dual-purpose mountain shelters and recreation centers. Such centers, equipped with mass cooking, sanitary, and camping facilities, could be established on much of the Federally-owned land in mountain areas and far from military targets, it was pointed out by the two societies.

Lumber Diversion Hits Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Diversion of Vancouver Island sawmill output from the customary offshore export channels to the rail trade developed an acute transportation situation here recently, resulting in enforced curtailment of lumber production at a time when delivery of government orders is urgently needed.

Lumbermen state that the difficulty has been intensified by the inability of the railway companies to provide sufficient barge service between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

Vancouver Island sawmills, including some of the largest in the Empire, represent about 50 per cent of British Columbia's total production. Most of them have sold most of their output in the past to export markets such as the United Kingdom, and cargo ships have loaded direct at the mills.

The reversal of conditions brought about by the ocean tonnage shortage and slackening of British demand, combined with steadily rising demand from eastern Canada and the United States, has tremendously increased the pressure on the railway facilities which were set up to handle a much lighter volume of traffic than is now offering.

Some of the lumber the delivery of which is being delayed is priority stock for hangar construction, naval scows, ship ways and other defense work both in Canada and the United States.

Belgium Rations Clothes

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Lack of clothing in Belgium has been evidenced by the strict orders making the sale of textiles subject to special permits. Anyone wishing to purchase a dress or a suit of clothes is compelled to give his word that he has a genuine need of the article. The orders allow Government agents of supply to call at the purchaser's home, if they so desire, to check up and see for themselves that the householder is really in need of such an article of clothing.

This system is to be followed by another regulation in the shape of a "clothes card." These cards will be effective for a period of three months. There are four types of cards. One for persons of more than 15 years of age; a second, for children of from 3 to 15 years; a third for children of from one to three years and the fourth for babies of less than one year.

Each card will contain so many stamps and each article of clothing from suitings to hose will have its fixed value in stamps. For example, the adult's card will have 80 stamps and an allowance of cotton thread and silk thread. To purchase a pair of stockings, it would be necessary to detach four stamps and a permit for darning cotton.

Of other rationed commodities, sugar, of which Belgium is a great producer, is distributed to the population at the rate of about two pounds a month a person. Although some families can get along comfortably on this allowance, others are feeling the shortage severely, particularly families with children. During the months of June and July, in order to allow families to preserve fruits, the ration has been raised to four pounds a person a month.

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The Week in Focus: Japan Under U. S.-British Trade Ban for Indo-China Coup

Reich Blitz Stalled by Soviets; Americas Check Nazi Inroads

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war may have turned during these seven days into a vast new phase, with the United States and Japan under severe tension in the Pacific and with Germany for the first time meeting a major reversal on land, in Russia.

Washington, London, and Allied or sympathetic capitals around the world froze Japanese assets and practically suspended trade in a swift reprisal for concessions wrung from French Indo-China under the menace of massed warships.

Japan retaliated in kind.

Concessions made to Japan within striking distance of British Singapore, the Philippines, and the rich Netherlands East Indies, include air, naval, and land bases. Camranh Bay, Saigon, and Cap St. Jacques poise the Japanese in strategic position for further moves southward.

Whether the Japanese flare-up is merely a diversion staged by a Germany that may be growing desperate, or whether, as Berlin claims, the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis is preparing for a master blow to crush the democracies, remains to be disclosed.

This was the week—remember?—when Germany promised revelations of "astounding victories" against Russia.

Instead of decisive victories, Nazi war communiqués offered excuses and vacuities, while interest in the world struggle shifted to other fronts in the Pacific and in South America.

In Latin America, widespread Nazi attempts to stir up civil wars, to overthrow governments, and to weaken United States aid for Britain, found the New World increasingly alert.

Catching glimpses of blue through the oppressive clouds of Nazi claims to invincibility, peoples in occupied Europe rose in their thousands to the saucy new watchword of "V-for-Victory"—and not of the Nazis!

It is a long while since many dared breathe a deep breath of assurance that the nightmare of aggression was visibly breaking. Realistic observers this week warned that in many ways the great testing times lie ahead, not least in the building of a new world when the last bomb explosion has vibrated into silence.

A quip of the week ran:

"What is the annihilated Russian army doing today?"

"Oh, it's holding up the ever-advancing Germans."

Bases for a brighter outlook were cited as:

1. Delay of the Nazi blitzkrieg in Russia. Even if finally driven through to the Urals, the Hitlerian venture is proving costly in air power at the moment when British and American production of planes and pilots is just beginning to roll. Should the Russian campaign drag into the winter, there is a strong probability of Allied air superiority sooner than was expected.

2. Evidences that Berlin is trying to set diversions in the Far East, in the Near East, and in South America, with the double purpose of drawing off some of the Allied resistance that is becoming too hot, and of concealing the presumably grave turn in Russia.

3. Growing intensity of the RAF attacks on Germany itself in vital industrial areas where morale is cracking, as well as cities.

4. Time—the few priceless months that are indispensable for organizing the superior power of the free peoples—is now being granted to America and Britain by the imponderable movement of events that now, as always, circumscribe the days of a Caesar.

Japanese Inch Southward

Mists of Oriental obscurity, like those that change the face of familiar scenes on a moody morning near the pagoda-roofed temples at Nikko, alternated over Tokyo with occasional flashes of light on Japan's intentions.

Early in the week reports circulated widely that vigorous action was coming, and soon. London and Washington braced themselves for a coming showdown in the Pacific, and possibly in Siberia. Japanese warships were sighted headed south, accompanied by troopships. Armies were shifted in North China and Manchukuo.

When the blow fell, it was diplomatic rather than military, but it had important military consequences. French Indo-China, unable to defend itself against Japan, yielded "temporary" possession of bases to the Nipponese for the ostensible purpose of "protecting" the colony against imminent attack by Britain and Free French forces.

London denied any plans for invading Indo-China, and saw in the propaganda of Tokyo, Vichy, and Berlin a familiar pattern. The Far Eastern colony joins Norway, the Netherlands, and other countries subjugated under the Nazi jackboot for their own "protection."

Acting Secretary of State Welles in Washington publicly branded the southward move as aggressive. In common with other Nations, he declared, Japan has enjoyed free access to resources of the South Pacific through peaceful trade. No "valid ground" was "apparent to the Government of the United States" as a warrant for Japanese occupation of Indo-China, or for establishing bases there as "measures of self-defense."

Some aggressive intent against neighboring lands, which include the Philippines, the rich Netherlands East Indies, Thailand, and Burma, was detected by Mr. Welles. Any endangering of the trade routes whereby America obtains Indonesian tin and rubber, he concluded, bear vitally on the national security of the United States.

Tokyo, for its part, heard through the Japan Times and Advertiser that "a Roosevelt wall is being built and strengthened about Japan's eastern front." This paper is controlled by the Japanese Foreign Office. It advocated forceful measures by Japan to ensure possession of strategic points "before the throttling circle becomes too strong and dangerous."

Vichy sought to justify the concessions in Indo-China as an inescapable recognition of Japan's dominant position in that region. The "Berlin-line" ran through this Far Eastern incident, with Vichy visibly pulled by Nazi strings.

New Wings for Singapore

Into Singapore—a bare 650 miles south of Saigon in Indo-China — Britain poured new squadrons of the RAF. The Saigon airfield is second only to Singapore in this region. Camranh Bay and Cap St. Jacques are other strategic prizes taken over by Japan from the French.

Japan's next moves were calculated to be in two possible directions: Toward Thailand and Burma, in an all-out effort to cut China's vital supply route, the Burma Road; or toward an attack, sooner or later, against Singapore itself.

In view of the expressed determination of both Britain and the United States to defend their Far East interests, with important support from the Netherlands East Indies, and in view of the new worldwide economic restrictions tightened around Japan, the South Pacific churns with explosive potentialities.

Has Blitz Met Its Master?

As days passed with Berlin not even claiming sensational developments on the eastern front, military analysts noticed that the blazing forays of blitz columns far behind Soviet lines were conspicuous by their absence.

Despite Russia's early reverses due to an attack without warning by a semi-ally, and despite penetration by advance Nazi units through the Stalin Line at Smolensk, the edge of the blitz appears to have been at least dulled.

Allowing for surprising turns that may be taking shape under the acrid smoke of history's most gigantic battle, observers believe that Germany's second —and major—phase in the Russian invasion may be bogging down.

Berlin admitted that bad roads, rains, and "fanatical" Russian resistance were slowing operations. Yet the main Nazi objective at this point—cleavage of the Red Army into chunks to be systematically destroyed—was declared to be proceeding according to plan. Neutral or pro-Allied wits said this plan did not smack of Nazi planning, since extreme claims were constantly having to be revised downward.

The crucial character of the Russian campaign — on both sides—remains.

Moscow: Thumbs Up in First Raids

Bombing of Moscow for the first time in this war, by formations of between 100 and 200 Nazi planes on successive nights, found the capital ready, according to neutral observers.

Nazi air losses continue in the east. Heavy RAF bombings in the west have caused the Luftwaffe to strike back with more fighters. London reports correspondingly greater Nazi losses.

Since war began, the British calculate Germany has lost 7,500 planes and 18,750 trained fliers on all fronts.

RAF assaults on industrial Germany mounted. Successful attacks were reported against the battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst after they were moved to new anchorages. From a ceiling near 38,000 feet, seven hits were claimed on the former, using the American Sperry sight and Flying Fortresses with their new technique of level-flight, high-altitude bombing.

Americas Repel Nazi Thrusts

A new awareness of immediate danger from Nazi eruptions, planned to be set off by Berlin like a chain of controlled volcanoes throughout Latin America, this week welded the American Nations more closely together.

Bolivia declared a state of siege and expelled the German Minister, Ernst Wendler, after citing documents purporting to show a Nazi plot for overthrowing the Government. Maj. Elias Belmonte, Bolivian military and air attaché in Berlin, was dismissed from the Army on a charge of treason. President Peñaranda, whose pro-Ameri- policy has been a target of Nazi agents, stated that Major Belmonte was scheduled to head a new pro-Nazi regime in Bolivia.

Argentina, formerly slow to admit that any actual danger existed to American security, raided Nazi Party headquarters in Buenos Aires. Truckloads of documents were seized from the party files and those of several affiliated societies with athletic, cultural, or business activities as their ostensible aims.

Chile, another of the more cautious South American Governments in its official actions bearing on the world crisis, refused to permit Wendler to go outside Antofagasta, desert port where he came by rail from La Paz in Bolivia. He is required to leave Chile as soon as possible.

Argentina took the lead in addressing a "supreme call" to Peru and Ecuador for cessation of hostilities along their unsettled frontier. Fighting became severe toward the end of the week. Nazi agents have been active on both sides, fanning the dispute. An unlikely report, typical of Nazi propaganda designed to sow confusion, came in charges that Japanese troops were fighting for Peru.

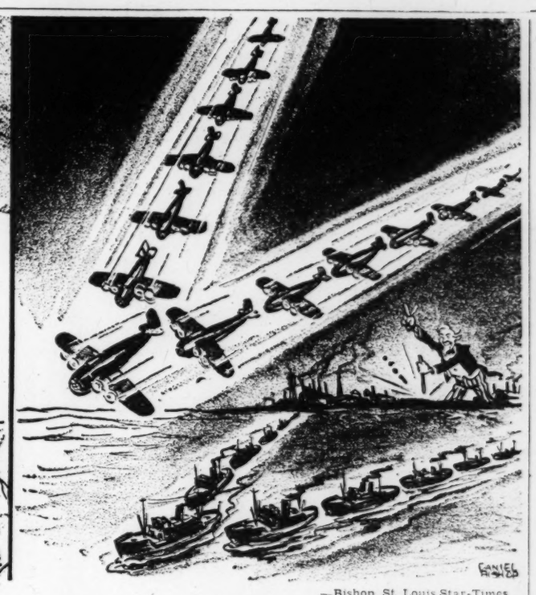
Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico were other nations aligning themselves more openly on the side of free peoples.

—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Diogenes: "Well, Blow Me Down!"

—Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

Any Use to a Bear Up a Tree?



—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Our Best Contribution to the "V" Campaign

The V's Have It

Among ersatz products that have sinewed with synthetics the Nazi march of conquest, none this week appeared more artificial than the pretended unifying of conquered peoples under German leadership. Nazi racial arrogance and denial of freedom to individuals—especially among conquered peoples—provided a natural coiled spring to be unloosed by the V-for-Victory drive.

As simple as two pen strokes or a check mark, the V releases pent-up feelings and is accepted as a forerunner of organized resistance in conquered countries. This is relied on by the Allies to speed the final reckoning with Naziism.

In the Army

Boys serving the country at $21 to $30 monthly for a year would pay a far higher price than their undrafted fellows of equal eligibility if the recommendation of General Marshall should be adopted for service until six months after this emergency ends.

Acknowledging the heavy demand of democratic citizenship on those whose numbers first came out of the draft capsules, President Roosevelt solemnly declared in a message to Congress that the Nation is in grave peril. Belated in preparing, the United States cannot safely "disintegrate" the new Army, he implied, by releasing draftees who make up the bulk of a costly and crucial defense force.

The President left action up to Congress. He said inaction would be a "tragic error." On Capitol Hill opinion increased for congressional declaration of a national emergency more sweeping than under the present Executive proclamation.

Women Bend Backs on Farms As Defense Drains Land of Men

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP) — Farm mothers and youngsters are working the fields in increasing numbers in many parts of the Nation to help the head of the house realize on the best farm cash income prospects in 12 years.

They are driving tractors, running combines or tending hogs—as well as their customary work of raising chickens, cooking and milking—because so many skilled farmhands have gone off to work for fancy wages in defense factories or to train for Uncle Sam.

President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation today called it "a widespread farm labor shortage" in the Midwest, the East, the South and the Far West, especially in the agricultural areas adjacent to large industrial centers.

Dairymen in the milksheds of Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit are having a particularly tough time of it, he said, because they can't afford to meet the competition for labor offered by defense industry wages of $5 to $10 a day.

Compared with such scales, the average monthly farm wage in Illinois, for example, is $42 with board, $52 without, and day rates are $2.50 with board, $2.75 to $3 without, for a long farm day of 10 hours or more against the factory's eight hours or less.

Defense factories and government munitions plants in the Midwest and the East, shipbuilding plants along the Gulf Coast and shipbuilding and aviation plants of the West have drawn young men from the farms, Mr. O'Neal continued, making the situation acute in some sections at harvest time.

Selective service, he said, has contributed, too, to the farmer's labor troubles because "the farm is a family project, and when a member of the family is taken by the draft there is just that much labor lost."

National draft officials have left the matter of deferring needed farm youths largely up to local boards, he said. The commander of Fort Sheridan, Ill., however, granted a 30-day furlough this week to Private John V. Prochaska, a selectee from Azalia, Mich., after his neighbors at home pleaded he owned and operated the only threshing machine in the community.

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Trade Pact for U. S. Purchase Of Mexican War Goods Hailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Signing of the trade pact which provides for the United States Government to buy Mexico's surplus war materials and speed up the shipment of North American machinery and equipment to Mexico is greeted with enthusiasm by official and business circles here. That this important agreement may have continental significance is further predicted by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla. The pact gives powerful impetus to a movement whereby other American nations may find an outlet for their foreign trade.

The pact, negotiated by Luciano Weichers for the Mexican Government and Walter Douglas for the United States Government, has the twofold advantage of stabilizing Mexico's depressed economy and of increasing the United States' supply of strategic raw materials essential for the defense program. At the same time it checks the flow of these vital supplies to Nazi-Fascist countries of which Japan has been the chief purchaser.

The official decree governing the pact prohibits the export of the specified articles to non-American nations which have not adopted export controls adequate to prevent their reaching totalitarian markets. The decree became effective with its publication on July 14 and is effective for 18 months.

Articles Listed

Articles affected by the pact are: henequen, fibers, cords and twines, used for both agricultural and war purposes; antimony, arsenic, bismuth, fluorospar, tin, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, copper, graphite, manganese, mercury, mica, molybdenum, lead, tungsten, and vanadium. The control affects these products in either their crude or refined states. Enumeration of these metals which are highly important to the building of a war machine moreover makes clear the significance of Mexico as a producer of strategic supplies.

Both political and economic causes determined the Mexican Government's signing of the pact, the Foreign Minister declared. Politically, the action was taken "in accord with the principles of peace and security of the American nations adopted at the Havana Conference."

Economically the agreement benefits Mexico which has lost European markets since the outbreak of the war. This trade with Europe between 1935 and 1939 amounted to 33 per cent of Mexico's total imports and 28 per cent of exports. Diversion of all surplus strategic exports into the United States markets will help to restore this lost trade. Prices to be paid for the Mexican materials will be the average quoted in United States exchanges for the product, one week before purchase. United States export control is to prevent speculation in the materials.

The United States Government agrees in addition to absorbing the Mexican exports, to expedite the shipment of all possible machinery and industrial equipment needed for the Mexican market. Such shipments will be sent here with an express prohibition upon their re-export to other markets.

Agencies Created

Three special agencies have been created to handle the increased trade between the two nations. The Federal Loan Agency is the key organization and will be represented here by Floyd D. Ransom, a United States businessman who has been many years in Mexico. The subsidiary Metals Reserve Company will purchase metals and minerals and the subsidiary Defense Supplies Corporation will buy other articles. All will have offices in Mexico City.

The Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress immediately approved the commercial agreement and gave a vote of confidence to the economic policy of the Mexican Government. Newspaper editorials warmly supported it, the Government's El Nacional through an editorial calling it "A Healthy Solution for Our Foreign Commerce" and the newspaper Excelsior with the following appraisal:

"Deeds are love says an old refrain and in effect this accord celebrated between the governments of Mexico and the United States cannot be interpreted in any other manner."

Folk Museum Atop Mt. Royal Would Keep Canadian Legends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A proposal to build an outdoor folk museum atop Mount Royal has been put forward here as a means of perpetuating traditions and customs of old Quebec.

The plan, which has been under review for some time by the officials of the Montreal Tercentenary Commission, reached the stage of an elaborate model constructed by its sponsor, Clarence Gagnon, a prominent Canadian artist, who has conducted extensive study of the folk-lore of old-time Quebec and Montreal.

He has already received the support of such prominent archivists and historians as Maj. Gustave Lanctot, Director of the Archives of Canada; Marius Barbeau; Pierre--Georges Roy, Director of the Provincial Museum at Quebec; E. Z. Masicotte, Provincial Archivist at Montreal, and Dr. W. H. Atherton, K.S.G.

Advantage of Natural Setting

The plan would use the summit of Mount Royal as a natural setting, where buildings built to full scale would represent old Quebec, just as European centers have done, particularly Sweden, in its famous open-air museum of Skansen at Stockholm.

The main objects of the Montreal project are to reconstruct a part of old Ville Marie, as the metropolis was known at the time of its foundation, maintenance of the culture of old Quebec and its popular traditions, the embellishment of the mountain, and the establishment of an attraction appropriate to the celebration of Montreal's Tercentenary year.

In the development of the plan, all the sheds which have been left in disrepair on the mountain would disappear to make place for the buildings of the future museum. The new buildings would be reproductions of the old manor houses, and where once was a swamp would wind a little river, ending in pools appropriately built to enhance the surrounding scenery.

There would be, according to the present plans, five entrances, located sufficiently near the tramways and automobile roads to be accessible to visitors. Wigwams typifying the early abode of the original inhabitants, the Indians, would be seen, including the palisades extending each side of a huge fort built of field stone, capped with logs, with loopholes, built to scale of the early forts.

Old Mill and a Theater

A reproduction of the Moulin de la Remie, located at Baie St. Paul, and constructed about 1730 by the Seigniory of the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, and typical of the majority of the mills built on their seigniorial lands, would be shown, within which the visitor would see the original wool-carding mills, a sawmill, operated by water wheel, powered from the small waterfall on the site.

One of the features of the project would be the natural theater, giving the illusion to the spectator that he is seated on the banks of a river. The stage would be a circular, mobile unit, the center of which would be fixed and planted with firs, spruce and birch trees to make up the backdrop. This revolving stage would enable change of setting on one half while the other half was being utilized, eliminating intermissions. There would be an auditorium seating 3,500 persons, and the majority of productions would be of a folk-lore type.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Sent a message to Congress urging that it authorize the continued service in the Army of selectees, National Guardsmen, and reserve officers.

Convened the first meeting of the Volunteer Participation Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Nominated Anthony Drexel Biddle, Jr., to be Minister to the Government-in-Exile of Yugoslavia in London.

Nominated Guy Mason to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and Thomas Wilson to be United States Commissioner to India.

Left Thursday for his home in Hyde Park for a long week end.

Senate: Passed the property requisitioning bill.

Approved the conference report on the oil pipeline construction bill.

Received a resolution for Congressional declaration of a national emergency.

Approved the bill providing $585,000,000 for ship building, repair, and ordnance facilities.

Approved the bill authorizing a protection force for naval shore establishments.

Completed Congressional action on the $250,000,000 defense highway appropriation.

Confirmed the nomination of Thomas M. Wilson as United States Commissioner to India.

Military Affairs Committee continued hearings on extension of compulsory military service and received the War Department substitute resolution for the extension of military service of selectees.

House: Adopted bill authorizing defense highway construction program appropriation.

Passed the bill revising excess wheat marketing quotas.

Approved the bill to permit denial of licenses to subversive radio operators.

Completed Congressional action on the oil pipeline bill.

Passed the authorization for expansion of naval shore facilities, and the bill establishing a scale of pay increases for postal employees.

Ways and Means Committee completed drafting the tax bill.

Completed Congressional action on a bill to give the Secretary of War power to retire any Regular Army officer.

Military Affairs Committee heard Gen. George C. Marshall urge extension of compulsory military service.

Departments: State—Acting Secretary Sumner Welles in a speech at Norwegian Legation outlined a program for peace, with a postwar association of nations to conserve future peace.

Federal Loan Agency — Announced a $425,000,000 loan to Britain to help pay for war supplies ordered in the United States prior to the Lease-Lend program.

Prices and Your Purse: Cold Cream Defense Aid?

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A cold cream manufacturer is reported to have asked the Office of Production Management to be classed among "indirect defense industries" because, he argued, maintenance of feminine beauty sustains national morale.

Washers Versus Cash

Miss Harriet Elliott, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, consumer adviser, gives some succinct but not too definitive advice about buying new cars, washing machines, or refrigerators this fall.

She says: "If you really need, and had intended to buy one, then go ahead and get it by all means. If you had no such plans, then don't make any. Put your money into defense bonds. There may be days ahead when the cash will make you a good deal happier and a good deal more secure than a worn-out washing machine."

Coloring the News?

Defense restrictions on the use of chlorine, a bleaching agent, will soon turn some of the most respectable magazines into "yellow sheets." OPM has asked paper producers to cut their use of chlorine immediately by 10 to 15 per cent.

Cooking Project

Last minute rumors that the aluminum pans collected from coast to coast this week "to cook Hitler's goose" couldn't actually be used for military uses failed to slow down the collection campaign which topped all expectation in most cities.

OPM directors were honest about the use of second-hand aluminum in defense, explaining that "such aluminum is always useful in certain indirect military uses such as the deoxidation of steel, for which virgin aluminum is now largely used.

"The military services, moreover, recently have changed certain specifications for military equipment," they said, "with the result that this aluminum can go directly into military uses."

10.4 P. C.

The steady rise in food prices, beginning last November, brought food costs to moderate-income American families up 10.4 per cent in seven months.

Overalls Higher

Overalls, symbol of the American workingman, have gone up 13 per cent in the last two years.

Women at Work

Thanks to the Bureau of Home Economics, women who work at machines may soon look into their favorite pattern magazine and find "functional" clothes. "Trousers shaped to the ankles and closed with slide fasteners so they won't trip the wearer or drag in the dirt. Pockets placed where they won't catch on things. Visored caps that protect the eyes but may be laid flat for ironing. Room for reaching, sitting, stooping."

Surfeit in Capital

Old waste paper of all kinds is urgently needed for conversion into containers used to package and ship thousands of articles being produced by defense industries, says OPACS Administrator Leon Henderson. But don't, for pity's sake, send it to Washington. Sell or give it to waste paper dealers.

Industrial Plants Awarded Navy 'E's'

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox awarded special flags and insignia to management and workers of 14 plants which he said were performing "miracles of industrial production for the Navy. Production and more production is the only thing that will end this war," Mr. Knox said at a Navy Department ceremony.

The concerns, all manufacturers of naval ordnance material, were given the right to fly pennants bearing the letter "E," for excellence, such as is displayed by warships.

Employees are to be provided with lapel buttons bearing the letter and the Navy predicted that as other plants qualified a million workers might eventually wear them.

Makers of Washers Protest Reduction

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Manufacturers of household washers and ironers in six States joined in a protest against Price Administrator Leon Henderson's announced intention of ordering a 30 per cent cut in production of home laundering equipment.

The manufacturers sent a telegram to Mr. Henderson, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply chief, asserting that the industry had not been given an opportunity to present evidence of the essential need of their equipment, that the OPACS is making a decision before studying the materials shortage situation in other industries, that the proposed cut would result in unemployment in numerous communities, and that the manufacturers have been given no opportunity to plan substitute operations in their plants.

Manufacturers attending a meeting here have plants at Woonsocket, R. I.; Algonquin, Ill.; Chicago; Ripon, Wis.; Fairfield, Davenport, Newton, and Waterloo, Iowa; Salem, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ind.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Tovey on Aesthetics

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In the year 1901, at Oxford, the late Sir Donald Tovey heard a lecture on "Poetry for Poetry's Sake" given by Prof. Andrew Bradley, that, "without saying a word about music," aligned a musical aesthetic from which he never deviated for the rest of his career. It was, as Tovey himself constantly reminded us, the key which unlocked the whole corpus of his own critical writings and lectures. Bradley had for him exploded "the fundamental fallacy in theories of artistic 'absoluteness,' viz., the fallacy of separating form from matter at all."

Here it is interesting to recall Pater who, years before, had declared that of all the arts, music most completely realizes the ideal of "the perfect identification of matter and form"—in other words, the inseparability of end and means, of subject and expression. It may be useful to juxtapose the views of the two men on form and matter in poetry. Pater held that the "mere matter" of a poem was nothing without the form and that "the spirit of the handling should become an end in itself, should penetrate every part of the matter"—this, he adds, is the aim of all art.

* * *

Bradley's purpose, we are told, was "emancipating the notion of 'pure poetry' from the limitations of a Persian rug." To Tovey this seemed a revelation and he felt awakened to the folly of setting a priori limits to the powers of this or that art form to digest material that can exist in a more or less raw state outside. According to Bradley, the antithesis lies not between the subject and its poetic treatment, but between the subject and the whole poem. The subject inside the poem is no longer the same as the subject outside.

A genuine test of these two views would include, of course, their direct application to the more concrete mediums of painting, sculpture, and architecture—too enticing a hare to follow very far here. For Tovey, Bradley's hypothesis settled once and for all every problem concerned with musical form and matter, and it accounts for certain opinions that at first sight may seem paradoxical if not almost perverse. By it he justified the use of voices in the finale of the Ninth Symphony—the correct application of Professor Bradley's theory, he argues in one of his essays, will show that there is no inherent impossibility in reconciling the claims of absolute music with those of the intelligent and intelligible setting of words. And in the first volume of "A Musician Talks" (The Integrity of Music) he regards the idea that opera represents a lower form of art than pure music as "dangerous." Neither will he have it that opera is more emotional than instrumental music or that instrumental music is less dramatic than opera. Wagner is regarded as an artist who preserved the integrity of music as meticulously as Mozart. Again, it is averred that "a fugue is, properly speaking, not a form at all," a subject to which he recurs in the second volume of "A Musician Talks" (Musical Textures). Such are casual samples of the musical aftermath of a lecture on the aesthetics of poetry given 40 years ago.

* * *

It seems a little odd for a musician to derive his aesthetic from poetry, which, with the other arts, "constantly aspires towards the condition of music." Obviously the difference—wider than appears on the surface—between the aesthetics of Pater and Bradley is one concerned with medium. Some will think that Tovey unwillingly gives Bradley away when he speaks of the "limitations" of a Persian rug. Clive Bell — who might be a vouching Pater—asks: "What quality is common to Sta. Sophia and the windows of Chartres, Mexican sculpture, a Persian bowl, Chinese carpets, Giotto's frescoes at Padua, and the masterpieces of Poussin, Piero della Francesca, and Cézanne?" The only possible answer, he concludes, is "significant form"—broadly, the relations and combinations of form and color. This is essential to every work of art, however accompanied, as it generally is, by other qualities largely adventitious.

From this point of view the "limitations" of a Persian rug would be the limitations of the language of form and color itself, which, in Euclid's phrase, is absurd. Amusingly enough, Tovey himself thus sets a priori limits to an art form of decorative design that cannot only "digest" literary ideas of visual symbolism, but into which, it is said, the rug and carpet makers of old Persia once wove the formal patterns of their craft's traditional songs—singing them in, so to speak. After all, the "digestion" of a Persian rug seems to be quite as good as that of a poem.

Tovey lifted the Bradleyan theory bodily, so to speak, to the higher level of the art of music. The composer, pianist, and teacher became that rather startling phenomenon in English music: a critic with a definite, recognizable aesthetic to which he was faithful even when led to the edge of paradoxy—there is often a touch of Lewis Carroll in Tovey's logic, by the way.

From one point of view "The Integrity of Music" and "Musical Textures" are, like "Musical Form and Matter" and "The Main Stream of Music," mostly a brilliant defense of the Bradleyan aesthetic applied to music. The general outcome of this doctrine, it is said in "Musical Textures," is that "works of art digest their materials, and that the material before it is digested is not the same as it becomes when it is part of the work of art." Then Tovey neatly side-steps any possible dissent by adding, "I would venture to go so far as to say that few things are more indigestible by a work of art than a correct theory of art."

* * *

That he was aware of the weaknesses of his aesthetic—who indeed could know them better than its user?—is clearly seen, as in dozens of other instances, in the passage on the pictorial plastic arts which precede his seven propositions in "The Integrity of Music." Here as elsewhere the importance of medium and its relation to the subject or matter of a work of art is again brushed aside. Surely, to use Tovey's metaphor, a work of art has scarcely the ostrich-like "digestion" attributed to it. The theory that music can "digest" literature is only one step from the Marxian composers' belief that music can "digest" politics. The credit for perfect examples of Bradleyan aesthetic "indigestion" must, of course, be given to the Surrealist school.

But Tovey's criticism far transcended the aesthetic on which it was based, the doubtful points of which may have driven him to probe more deeply into the mysteries which lie below the surface of a musical work of art. "That which transcends knowledge," he claimed, "will never come without knowledge." His own knowledge was prodigious. And although for some the bias of his approach to music may seem to be towards the intellectual, no one in the history of English music has more brilliantly expounded the unified knowledge of the critic as artist and the artist as critic.

Courtesy of the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection

Portrait of Julie Bellelé, by Degas

A little-known example of this master's work, an item of the exhibition of modern French art on view during the summer at Fogg Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The Centenary of Antonin Dvorák

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Music lovers will this year celebrate the centenary of Antonin Dvořák, the Czech composer.

In Bohemia, his native land, the celebrations will be of a very superficial nature, since it is impossible to imagine a German oppressor allowing any references to the real Dvořák and his contributions to Czech national culture. It is certain that the letter to his German publisher, Simrock, who refused to publish his compositions with their Czech titles will not appear in the press there. "The artist," he wrote, protestingly, "also has a country in which he must firmly believe, and for which his heart firmly beats. Let us hope that the nations which possess and preserve their art will never perish, however small they may be."

Dvořák was, however, more than a national figure. For as Sir Henry Hadow has written, he "enriched his nation and at the same time he also increased the treasure of the whole world."

* * *

Dvořák was born in 1841 at Nelahoževes, a village north of Prague, consisting of church, school, a small cluster of one-story houses with small farms scattered over the surrounding landscape.

In such villages the inn and the butcher's shop were often one and the same business. So it was in Nelahoževes. Dvořák's father was both innkeeper and butcher, so the future composer started life as a butcher's boy.

His interest in music appears to have been first aroused by his father's zither playing, and by the wandering musicians who came to his village and naturally made the local inn their headquarters.

* * *

About four hours' journey on foot westwards from Nelahoževes is Zlonice (Zlonitz)—in honor of which Dvořák wrote "The Bells of Zlonice." There lived his uncle, Josef Zdeněk, with whom he went to live and to attend school. Antonin Liehmann, the teacher, taught Dvořák to play the violin and the viola. Liehmann also had a piano—a rarity in those parts in those days—which greatly attracted the young composer. He was particularly anxious to learn to play this instrument. In later years, when he was a professor at the Prague Conservatoire, Dvořák spoke of one of his early impressions at this school. Liehmann was giving a piano lesson to the son of a Government official. "The boy," he said, "was eight or nine years old and wore very beautiful clothes. On the back of his coat was a large embroidered flower. He played a polka without a single mistake" (then, breaking off, Dvořák interpolated to his students, "Wait a moment, I'll play you that polka").

"Suddenly," he continued, "I felt very bad—I did not envy that boy his embroidered flower, but his beautiful playing; maybe, not even that—but I did regret I couldn't play a single polka, although I was a few years older."

At the age of 16 years, in 1857, he was studying the organ and kept himself by playing the viola in cafés and the organ in an institution. So poor was he, however, that he lacked the money to buy books on music, to hire a piano, and attend concerts. "As for Mozart and Beethoven," he said later about this period of his life: "I hardly knew they existed."

Five years later, Dvořák was appointed a viola player at the National Theater newly opened in Prague. Those were great days in the period of Czech awakening. Smetana was then the great national figure in music and he had only recently returned from Sweden to conduct the orchestra there. To Dvořák the appointment also meant an improvement in his finances, and enabled him to devote some time to composition. When, 10 years later, he was appointed a church organist, he could devote most of his time to orchestral playing. He also married about this time. His orchestral compositions were also now becoming known to the public and his opera, "King and Collier," was performed at the National Theater.

His work also won for him the recognition of the Austrian Ministry of Fine Arts. Brahms was appointed to examine his compositions, and as a result he was granted a small pension. Brahms encouraged him and helped him to find a publisher for his works. To this period belong his "Slavonic Dances" for pianoforte duet, the melody and freshness of which attracted attention throughout European musical circles.

* * *

In the spring of 1885, Dvořák was in London. A little incident while here shows him as a bird lover. He awoke his companion in the middle of the night with the cry: "Do you hear him? He's at it again! But this time I'll stop him." After a while he returned and explained "That cat has been chasing the birds in the park for nights past. The poor little birds have cried so plaintively that I couldn't stand it any longer. But I've driven that cat away so that he won't return very soon."

Dvořák's tenderness and gentleness were accompanied by a quaint unobtrusive sense of humor, which he showed not only in his musical compositions but also in his everyday life. Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria—Bohemia at that time was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—hoped to appease the Czechs by a gesture. Accordingly, he appointed two leaders of Czech culture as members of the Upper House in Vienna—Jaroslav Vrehlický, the Czech poet, and Dvořák. But the composer was no politician. He only attended one session. Returning from Vienna to Bohemia, he was as happy as a schoolboy, gleefully showing the well-sharpened pencils provided by the Senate and looking forward to using them for his music writing.

Once, talking to his pupils, he asked if any of them would assess the significance of Mozart. On receiving no answer, he took the nearest of them to the window and pointing to the sky, asked, "Well, don't you know now? Can't you see?" The embarrassed pupil gaped at the sky but said nothing. "Can't you see the sun?" asked the composer. Then, to the class, "Remember, Mozart is the sun!"

Nor was he unwilling to allow his pupils freedom of action, if they were strong enough to defend it. Vitězslav Novák on one occasion presented for criticism his composition, "The Corsair." Dvořák, not liking one passage, gruffly asked, "Why did you write it like that?"

"Because I wanted to," was the reply.

The professor interpreting this answer as a defense of artistic freedom, turned to the other students and said, "Please note this young man; and best of it is, he's often right!"

Art on Mexican Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

An exhibition of North American art, sent by the Rockefeller Committee for Cultural and Commercial Relations, was a success with the Mexican press, the public, and officials. It opened on June 11, and it remains for two weeks before traveling on to Santiago, Lima, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro. It is presented here at the Palace of Fine Arts, under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Education. On opening night 1,500 people attended, including Ambassador Josephus Daniels, United States Consul General George P. Shaw, Minister of Public Education Luis Sanchez Ponton, and representatives of Mexico's artistic world.

"This exhibition of North American painting comes to us," said Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, "as an ambassador of the spirit of reciprocity and concord which characterizes the relations of our hemisphere. All that can lead us to a greater knowledge of our American cultures is a factor as necessary for the sincere understanding of our peoples as the harmonizing of our political, financial and commercial interests. For this reason, we have seen with positive pleasure the importance which other American nations have been giving during the past few years to the work of our Mexican painters, the books of our poets, and the compositions of our musicians."

The Mexican press handled the exhibition, both before and after the opening, with the utmost friendliness. Many advance stories and pictures were published and the ceremonies of the opening night were reported in all papers.

The show includes 70 oils and 54 water colors by painters of this country, selected to convey to Latin America a cross-section of life in the United States. It includes scenes of farms, factories, homes and amusements which present an energetic people building up a civilization. It should do much to destroy many misconceptions created by Hollywood and spread abroad. It was organized by the Museum of Modern Art in collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Whitney Museum.

Jazz at Symphony Concert

By Oscar Thompson

New York

What to do about jazz may have been settled ever so many times in print, but when jitterbugs start dancing at symphony concerts there may be reason to doubt that the last word has been said about the relation of popular and serious music in America. There was dancing in the fringes of the crowd on the field when Benny Goodman conducted his band in the second part of a recent program at the Lewisohn Stadium. It was the same crowd that a little earlier in the same concert had applauded Goodman's playing of the solo part of Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, accompanied by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, with Reginald Stewart as conductor. Needless to report, there was no dancing to the concerto, which Mr. Goodman phrased with genuine artistry; nor to Beethoven's Fifth Symphony or Walton's "Crown Imperial," the other music of Mr. Stewart's half of the evening.

Ought such music to share a program with "One O'Clock Jump," "Don't Be That Way," "Body and Soul," "Concerto for Cootie," "Roll 'Em," "Sing, Sing, Sing," and "Lady Be Good"? Presumably most of the 15,000 listeners who made up the audience at this concert were ready to vote in the affirmative or they would not have paid their money at the gates, in full cognizance of what was in store for them. No one who was present is likely to contend that the attendance would have been larger or the enthusiasm greater if there had been more of Walton and less of Goodman; but whether it was the symphonists who were tolerant of the jitterbugs, or the jitterbugs who were tolerant of the symphonists, they seemed equally capable of taking both kinds of music in their stride.

* * *

A program, like this one, that is half "classical," half "popular" in its choice of numbers is one thing; one in which the half-and-half criteria are to be applied to the individual compositions presented may be quite another. But although America's "serious" composers seem to have about abandoned the cause of symphonic jazz, the Stadium's annual Gershwin Night was far from being the "Jazzerdämmerung" that some of us began seeing on the horizon about the time George Gershwin came to fame. With a few more seats placed on the field than had been utilized for the opening concert of the current Stadium season, the record attendance of that night was passed by an audience well over 24,000. Gershwin Nights have always been big nights for the Stadium, but this one topped all others.

The program was so close a replica of the previous ones as to suggest that something akin to a ritual already has been established It included those works of Gershwin's which were composed for concert performance and can be regarded as sincere and earnest efforts to embody something of the jazz idiom in music of an art form.

With Alexander Smallens leading the Philharmonic-Symphony, Oscar Levant gave performances of the Piano Concerto and "Rhapsody in Blue" that could be chalked up as standard; and Mr. Smallens brought an abundance of spirit to the playing of "An American in Paris," as well as to the less pretentious "Cuban Rhapsody." "Strike up the Band," and "The Man I Love."

* * *

Perhaps it is still too early to determine whether technical considerations are of secondary concern in estimating the basic merits of the Gershwin output, as they are today in our universal acknowledgment of the rare gifts of Stephen Foster. But Foster did not attempt a concerto, a tone poem, or a rhapsody. Listening again to the works on which Gershwin's right to be considered a symphonic composer must stand or fall, this commentator was more than ever impressed by the jazz composer's lack of resourcefulness in the handling of his materials, his resort to the most obvious devices, his self-consciousness, and his caution. The Piano Concerto and "An American in Paris" are alike in their elementary structure, their barrenness where they essay something of development, and the thinness of their scoring. Melodically and harmonically, they have much the same signature as the popular works in which Gershwin was so much more at home.

Included in this concert were various excerpts from "Porgy and Bess," admirably sung by Edward Matthews, Ann Brown, and the Eva Jessye Negro Choir. However obvious it may be that songs like "I got plenty of nothin'" and "It ain't necessarily so" are properly something of musical comedy, not of opera, and hence are not to be rated any higher than the hits of various other Gershwin shows, they possessed a vitality on this occasion that was more debatably present in the symphonic ventures.

Malko at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Nicolai Malko, who made his first appearance in these parts at Ravinia last summer, returned on July 15, the only member of the former contingent of conductors to reappear there. Much was to be expected of Mr. Malko, for while last season he did not, indeed, make all other orchestral directors pale their ineffectual fires, he disclosed admirable musicianship, and, in the case of one or two works, offered poetic and imaginative readings.

At the beginning of Ravinia's third week he opened his program with Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, a curtain-raiser that promised none too well for what was to come later. For Mr. Malko read the main movement of the overture at so slow a tempo that it dragged, and the orchestra found itself unable to take an interest in the proceedings, and played without the fire, or even the correctness, that had distinguished its labors the week before.

The Russian conductor found the right path, however, in the work that followed. This was the slow movement of a new symphony by Arne Oldberg—music rich in beauty and the mastery of orchestral resource that make the Evanston musician's works so appealing to the ear. In it Mr. Malko deserved the gratitude of the composer, for he infused real warmth of sentiment into the piece, and inspired his performers to a moving reading. Only hearty commendation must be given, too, to the conductor's interpretation of Schubert's great C major Symphony—an interpretation that was notable not only for what he did in it, but for the self-restraint that made him leave undone the eccentricities that would so easily mar a poetic work. The program also continued Ravel's "Bolero," and that artificial composition evoked the customary applause.

In his second concert (July 17) Mr. Malko devoted himself to the music of his countrymen. He presented a sparkling performance to the Overture to Glinka's "Russlan and Ludmilla," and he and the orchestra accomplished brilliant things with the Shostakovitch Fifth Symphony—a strange work, sometimes banal and sometimes impressive, but never failing to hold the listener's ear. The high light of the program was Gitta Gradova's playing of Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini. Miss Gradova is a pianist of remarkable gifts, one whose technical accomplishments are of virtuoso order, and whose musical perceptions are never to be found wanting. Such luminous performance well deserved the acclamations that were given to it.

Some more or less unfamiliar music was enshrined in Mr. Malko's third concert (July 19). It began with the Overture on Jewish Themes which Serge Prokofieff made out of a piece originally composed in 1919 for clarinet, piano, and strings. Like most of the Russian composer's music, this overture makes no concessions to emotional expression, but it is excellently put together and not less excellently scored.

The conductor followed the work with the second Little Suite by Stravinsky, which that master had directed at a concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Chicago last season. The astringent qualities of the music, which sounded so "modern" when Stravinsky arranged the suite from some piano pieces in 1921, 20 years later have become singularly old-fashioned and effete.

New Play at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In "Friends and Relations," the Abbey Theater, on June 30, staged an extremely amusing comedy.

The play opens in the home of Sir Samuel Lepper, a bachelor, whose relations are assembled to hear his will read. The first bombshell is the arrival of a girl who is his daughter. The next comes in the form of a letter which is to be read before the will is opened. In this letter, Sir Samuel outspokenly expresses his opinion of each of those whom, during his lifetime, he had generously supported in ease and even in luxury. They are summed up in unflattering terms and not one of them is to benefit by a penny under the terms of the will. His huge wealth he bequeathes to his nephew Adam Bothwell, a young, ambitious, and impecunious author.

* * *

To Adam the will is an embarrassing surprise. He does not want to be bothered with such wealth and he is not consoled by the suggestion that it will enable him to write in accordance with his own desires. He then resolves to divide the money equally between the relations, but he is persuaded against this course by the daughter, a level-headed young woman, who has made her own way in the world. Adam then determines to get rid of the spongers by making each a generous allowance. His aunt does not favor this arrangement, and failing to bring about a marriage between her daughter and Adam, schemes to catch him for herself. The whole situation is saved in the end by the unacknowledged daughter.

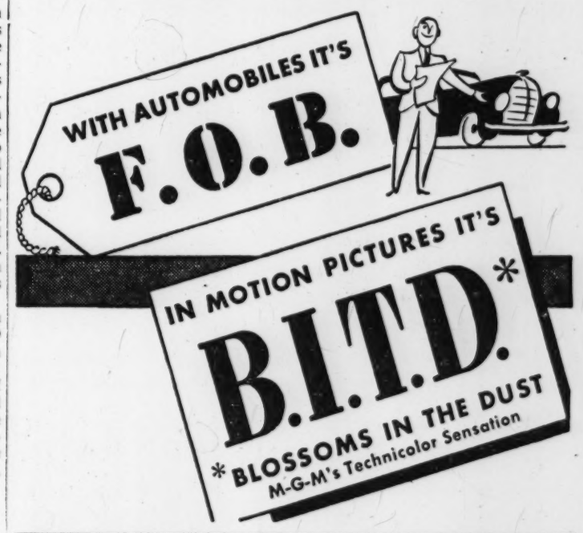
* * *

The dialogue sparkles with wit. Amusing situations arise out of the clashes of character. The result is an exceedingly diverting play.

"Friends and Relations" offers magnificent opportunities for acting. The Abbey players rose to the occasion and gave a performance such as we have not seen at the National playhouse for a long time. Eileen Crowe surpassed herself as the crotchety, sharp-tongued septuagenarian aunt. F. J. McCormick was equally good as the care-free nephew who refused to work and maintained that he had a right to live on the wealthy. Ria Mooney successfully portrayed a designing widow. One forgot that Denis O'Dea, as the embarrassed heir, was acting; and Eithne Dunne, as the daughter, was quite happy in the part of an unaffected but shrewd girl.

J. J. H.

AMUSEMENTS



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Progress of Pole-Vaulting in United States Has Surpassed Other Countries

American Vaulters Lead World With Their Ability

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—American vaulters have shown greater superiority in their specialty than any other group of track and field athletes. Other countries have produced great sprinters, quarter-milers, half-milers, distance men, hurdlers, broad and high jumpers, and weight men. However, with the exception of Charley Hoff (Norway, 13ft. 11¼in., 1925) and the two Japanese (Nishida, 1932, 14ft. 1¼in., and Oye, 1937, 14ft. 3in.) the American vaulters have completely dominated this field.

In 1904, an American named N. Dole became the first man to vault 12ft. Eight years later M. S. Wright of Dartmouth raised the record to 13ft. 2¼in. and in 1927 Sabin Carr of Yale scaled the hitherto unattainable height of 14ft. As soon as Carr proved that it was possible to vault 14 feet, others started to train their sights on still greater heights. In 1928 at the Fresno West Coast Relays, Lee Barnes of the University of Southern California moved the record to 14ft. 1½in., and the wonderful vaulting duel between Bill Miller (Stanford) and Bill Graber (U. S. C.) at the 1932 Olympic tryouts at Stanford resulted in Graber raising the height to 14ft. 4⅜in. Three years later, Keith Brown (Yale) cleared 14ft. 5⅛in.

California Vaulters

Then began the reign of the California boys—the greatest group of vaulters in the history of the event. George Varoff (The Olympic Club) set the second at 14ft. 6½in. in 1936 and the U. S. C. "twins"—Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows—broke the record three times in 1937 with heights of 14ft. 7⅜in., 14ft. 8⅛in., and 14ft. 11in. The latter mark stood until 1940 when Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club became the first man to vault 15 feet in competition and to prove it was no fluke cleared 15ft. 1⅛in., to win the 1940 National A. A. U. championship on his home field—Ratcliffe Stadium, Fresno, California. In 1941 Wamerdam vaulted 15 feet five times, also 15ft. 2⅝in., 15ft. 4¼in., and 15ft. 5¾in.—in all he cleared 15 feet or higher 10 times during the seasons of 1940 and 1941.

Tracing the athletic history of the great California vaulters we find that Bill Sefton cleared 13ft. 5½in., in his senior year at high school; Earle Meadows 13ft. ½in.; Kenneth Dills 12ft. 6in.; George Varoff 13ft. 3¾in.; Cornelius Warmerdam 12ft. Freshman year—Sefton 13ft. 6in.; Meadows 12ft. 6in.; Varoff 13ft. 9in.; Warmerdam 13ft. Sophomore—Sefton 14ft. 3in.; Meadows 14ft. 3½in.; Dills (Junior College) 14ft.; Varoff 14ft. 6½in.; Warmerdam 13ft. 9in. Junior—Sefton 14ft. 5in.; Meadows 14ft. 4in.; Dills (U. S. C.) 14ft. 4in.; Varoff 14ft. 7⅞in.; Warmerdam 14ft. Senior—Sefton 14ft. 11in.; Meadows 14ft. 11in.; Dills 14ft. 8in.; Varoff 14ft. 5in.; Warmerdam 14ft.

After College

Sefton was 22 years old and Meadows 22 when they cleared 14ft. 11in; Dills scaled 14ft. 8in. at the age of 24; Varoff achieved his best height, 14ft. 7⅞in., when 22, and Warmerdam vaulted 15ft., and 15ft. 1⅛in. in his twenty-fifth year. Sefton and Warmerdam are the same height—6ft.; Meadows, Dills, and Varoff are 6ft. 1in. In their senior year Sefton and Dills weighed 175 pounds; Meadows 160, Varoff 165, and Warmerdam 168. Sefton, Meadows and Dills all took a run-up of 99 feet, Varoff 120, and Warmerdam between 120 and 125 feet. Sefton, Meadows and Dills all held the pole at 12ft. 10in., Varoff and Warmerdam at 13ft. 2in. Varoff reached his peak in his junior year, Sefton, Meadows and Dills in their senior year while Warmerdam did not succeed in vaulting 15 feet until three years after he had graduated from Fresno State College.

Cornelius Warmerdam, the present holder of the pole vault record (15ft. 5¾in.), started vaulting while in the sixth grade at Elementary School, his best height being 8ft. When he entered Hanford High School, Coach Henry T. Anderson, found the youngster was doing everything wrong and he schooled him in the proper technique and fundamentals. In his senior year at high school he was able to clear 12ft. Although the boy stayed out of school for 18 months after he finished high school he was still keen on his favorite sport and practiced faithfully in a pit he had made on his father's ranch which was close to the Fresno highway.

Coach Scouted

From time to time persons driving by would stop their cars to watch the enthusiastic youngster who was striving all alone to develop greater vaulting skill. One of the many onlookers happened to be "Bud" Blasser, a friend of J. Flint Hanner (head track coach at Fresno State College), and when he returned to Fresno immediately told Hanner of the ambitious boy. Hanner drove out to the Warmerdam ranch that same evening and a few days later the boy enrolled at Fresno State College.

From then on Warmerdam made slow but steady progress. He was faithful and diligent at practice; paid strict attention to training rules and made a careful study of vaulting technique. After he graduated from Fresno State he accepted the invitation of Manager Charley Hunter to join the track and field team of the Olympic Club of San Francisco. It was while wearing the Winged O. insignia that he realized an ambition he had cherished and nurtured for 10 years—to vault 15 feet.

He then shoves his legs up as high as possible at the same time pulling with both arms. As his legs go higher the pull of the arms changes to a push and as the maximum push is expended against the pole the hands (and especially the elbows) are thrown up and out of the way of the crossbar, the legs at this point come downwards.

Heights and Trys

Here is a table of attempts made by Cornelius Warmerdam at the various heights when he established a new world record. At Edwards Field, Berkeley, April 13, 1940, he cleared 12ft., 6in. on his first attempt; 13ft., first; 13ft., 6in., first; 13ft., 9in., first; 14ft., first; 14ft., 2in., second try; 14ft., 5in., second; 14ft., 8½in., first; 15ft., first. Ratcliffe Stadium, Fresno, June 28, 1940; 12ft., 6in., first; 13ft., first; 13ft., 6in., first; 13ft., 9in., first; 14ft., first; 14ft., 4in., first; 14ft., 8in., first; 15ft., 1⅛in., first. Angell Field, Stanford University, April 12, 1941; 12ft., 6in., first; 13ft., first; 13ft., 6in., first; 13ft., 10in., first; 14ft., 4in., first; 14ft., 8in., first; 15ft., 2⅝in., third. Compton, June 6, 1941: 12ft., 6in., first; 13ft., 6in., first; 14ft., first; 15ft., first; 15ft., 4¼in., second; 15ft., 5¾in., third.

His athletic philosophy is best expressed by his statement—"I feel that an athlete must believe in his ability to do a thing in order to do it successfully."

H. A. R.

Reaches 300 Mark

Wide World

Robert Moses Grove

Veteran lefthander now has won 300 major league ball games and the winning ball will enter the Hall of Fame with Lefty a likely choice to enter later as a result of his colorful baseball career. He beat Cleveland, 10 to 6, at Fenway Park yesterday, with the batting help of Ted Williams, Jim Tabor and Jimmy Foxx.

Grove Enters Select Class Of Pitchers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lefty Grove, with that precious 300th American League victory official, walked slowly through the tunnel and into the Red Sox clubhouse. Surrounded by shouting team mates who slapped his back at every step, the great southpaw wore a wide grin as he crossed the room to his locker. Foxx, Tabor, Peacock, Berg—one by one the boys gripped Lefty's hand and offered congratulations.

A fellow with a big No. 4 on his shirt pushed his way through the gathering crowd. It was Joe Cronin. "Nice hitting, Lefty," said the Red Sox manager, sticking out his hand. Grove took it, laughed and said: "Thanks, Joe." The pitcher had hit a towering double to center field in the seventh inning.

Son Congratulates Him

Bob Grove, Jr., newspapermen, photographers and close friends took turns congratulating the pitcher.

"You got it the hard way, lefthander, but it counts just the same," shouted Jim Tabor, whose two homers, a single and pass had accounted for four of the 10 Boston runs.

"I'm glad you could get it here, so the home fans could see it," yelled Ted Williams, who had also hit a homer.

Desautels Visits

Gene Desautels, formerly Grove's battery mate at Fenway Park and now with Cleveland, came into the clubhouse and shook Lefty's hand. "Congratulations, Lefty," he said.

"Thanks, Gene," the southpaw returned. "Thanks for coming in."

The newspapermen closed in on Grove as the players began to pull off wet uniforms and head for the shower room.

"There it was, boys," said Grove. "You've been asking me for several years what my biggest thrill in baseball was. Well, you saw it out there this afternoon. That tops them all."

Ball to Cooperstown

Somebody wanted to know what he was going to do with the ball.

"It's going to the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown," answered the big pitcher. "I wouldn't mind having it for my own private collection, but I'll know where it is."

The photographers asked Lefty to pose with some of his mates. Grove called over Tabor, Peacock and Foxx. "Hurry up," said Grove, "or I'll fall down." It was apparent he had worked hard, particularly in the last two innings with victory in sight.

After Second 300

Having heard a rumor that Grove might hang up his glove after reaching 300, a scribe asked him if he were ready to start on the second 300.

"Yes, sir," answered Lefty. "I'll take my regular turn once a week, as long as Joe (Cronin) wants me."

There probably will be other Grove triumphs in 1941, but none will be as dramatic as No. 300. Every player on the Red Sox bench was shouting from the dugout as Lefty retired first Hemsley, then Bell, then Boudreau in the ninth inning. Every man in the press box called down encouragement. Those in the stands were on their feet. Fans rushed onto the field when Dom Di Maggio made the final putout and police had to make a path from the mound to the dugout for Lefty. It was a great victory by a great pitcher. It will be a long time before another lefthander wins such acclaim.

The Red Sox close their series with the Indians tomorrow by playing a single game. Dick Newsome, high man on the Boston staff with 11 victories and only five defeats, will go to the mound for Joe Cronin. The knuckleball ace has a winning streak of four games for the month of July and already has one triumph over the Indians.

Opposing Newsome will be Joe Heving, former bull pen star of the Red Sox. Manager Roger Peckinpaugh originally planned to use Joe in the Friday engagement against Lefty Grove, but an hour before game time decided to give the veteran right-hander a little extra rest.

Monday is an open date on the Red Sox schedule. The St. Louis Browns come to Fenway Park on Tuesday for the start of a three-game series. Friday is also open next week. The Detroit Tigers are in town for singles Saturday and Sunday. Thursday will be Ladies' Day.

Out in the western sector of the National League, the Braves close their St. Louis series tomorrow by playing a twin bill with the pennant-minded Cardinals. Tuesday they open at Pittsburgh, playing under the lights the following night. The schedule takes them to Cincinnati on Friday.

National Success Demands Lesser Tourney Experience

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

State and district golf championships, such as the Massachusetts and New England amateurs, have an importance to golfers with national aspirations which some of them may not fully appreciate. The Massachusetts amateur, already played, and the New England, which starts next Wednesday at the New Haven Country Club, are a part of the "hardening process" which help build up confidence and consistency for those who have the fundamentals for winning a national title.

What it means to be participating regularly in championships and other tournaments where the opposition is strong has been evidenced in the careers of many golfers who have risen high in major title events. A notable example is Bobby Jones. His rise to national and international supremacy was preceded by successes and failures in many tournaments. He had a number of what might have been really tough setbacks in national amateur championship play before he won the first of five titles in that field.

Then in 1930, Bobby dropped out of competition, only resuming to the extent of competing annually in the Masters' tournament. And what happened? He no longer was the Jones of old. Individual shots? Yes. He could still play a lot of shots that were the Bobby Jones of old. But the old power of concentration, the old ability to tackle a tough or delicate shot with confidence, the old ability and touch that laid long approach putts up close to the hole or sank the ticklish shorter ones had departed.

In the 60's

Yet a comparatively short time after the Masters' tournament this year Bobby went out in private play on the same course and had two successive rounds in the 60's. Here was the same golfer, the same clubs, same course, but nothing at stake except the satisfaction of playing the superb golf of which he is still capable, the kind of golf which he very likely could still play in major events if he were disposed to punish himself by getting back into competition and play in a number of tournaments.

Last year Francis Ouimet played many sparkling rounds, but not in tournaments. He had so many good rounds that he had the inner feeling that he might surprise some of the boys in the national amateur at Winged Foot. The shots would not come off and he didn't even qualify. Why? The same old story of lack of competition and, therefore, lack of confidence, but not lack of inate shot-making ability.

Important Tourney

The New England amateur next week might be extremely important for one of our Greater Boston amateurs in its influence on his showing in this year's national amateur at Omaha. Should Leo Martin or Ted Bishop win the title, it is easy to surmise that it would be an invaluable asset for either in the year's major amateur title tournament, especially for Martin as runner-up in the State amateur last year, winner of the New England last year, and winner of the State this year at Springfield.

It is interesting to find the name of Wilfred Crossley among the New England entries. His final against Holly Mandly two years ago at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumford, R. I., was a thriller, even though he was nosed out by the Connecticut amateur. In 1938 Crossley and the heat wore Mel Merrit down in the final at The Country Club, Brookline. In 1935 Crossley was runner-up to Mandly who, as twice winner of the title, will be a formidable candidate again this year, as will Charlie Clare, champion in 1934 and a member of the New Haven Country Club.

Walsh Promising

Those who like to watch the careers of promising youngsters will be keen to see what happens to Robert (Knobby) Walsh, 19-year-old son of the Brooklawn Country Club professional, who downed Charlie Clare 7 and 6 in the final of this year's Connecticut amateur championship. Any lad who has downed smooth-hitting Clare three times in tournament play must have something.

The first tournament young Walsh played in after winning the Connecticut amateur was the Massachusetts open at Oyster Harbors and was he erractic! His first three rounds were 76, 82, 81. His 76 started with a six, then an eagle three at the 481-yard second. He had another eagle three at the 16th, and wound up his round with a six. His second round started with a nine and yet he came up with another eagle three at the 16th in his 82. His third round of 81 wound up with a seven, but included a birdie three at the 15th. In other words, he is one of those golfers who are alternately brilliant and mediocre.

By-Plays

Reminiscence

While watching the Boston Red Sox play a game recently our thoughts went back to some of those players who had worn that uniform in former years. We could not help comparing them with the present-day players and wondering how some of them would show up today. This applied especially to the players of the early part of the century when the ball was not as lively as it is now.

In this article we would consider the two battery positions. It is in this department of the game that the present Red Sox are the weakest. If they had even a couple of the best of their former pitchers, they would be giving the Yankees and Indians more than they could take care of.

Of the present-day pitching staff Lefty Grove is the only one who could be rated with the best of the old-time moundmen. Unfortunately he has passed his peak; but his record will place him among the greatest of all-time left-handers.

And as we thought back we could recall Cy Young, Joe Wood, Bill Dinneen and Babe Ruth; and of the four, two are in the Hall of Fame. Young won his selection solely as a pitcher and he is the only one ever to win 500 or more games. Ruth won his fame as the greatest home-run hitter of all time, but it is our opinion that, had it not been for his hitting, which resulted in his taking up an outfield position, he would have made a record as a pitcher that would have placed him among the first 10 moundmen of all time.

And when we thought of Young, we thought of Lou Criger who caught him for so many years. Criger's name will never appear in the Hall of Fame; but he was quite a bit above the average catcher of his day and he would certainly be a welcomed addition to the present Red Sox catching staff.

Then there was Bill Carrigan. If we were to name an all-time Red Sox team we would certainly put him down as our first choice for catcher. He was not fast of foot nor was he a great batter; but when it came to fielding his position he was right there.

What a great thing it would be if Tom Yawkey, who has, and is working so hard to build a championship team, could have Young, Wood, Grove, and Dinneen on his pitching staff and Criger and Carrigan to go behind the plate.

G. M. R. H.

Around the Hub

Jaques Medal

Ted Bishop of Woodland and Emery Stratton of Charles River produced a par-breaking 68 on The Country Club old course yesterday to win the medal in the Jaques four-ball tourney. They cut three strokes from par, blending Bishop's 75 with Stratton's 74. Tied for second with 69 were the teams of Mel Merritt and Mel Demarais and Chet Pero and Stillman Kelley, Wellesley surprise pair.

Boston tennis fans have hoped for a woman champion for years, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke may be the answer. The diminutive girl player always lacked sufficient stamina to survive in the past, but this season she is playing well enough to indicate that she can and will win the singles title at Forest Hills in September.

Mrs. E. P. Roberts and Elizabeth Coxe of Essex County won the annual women's invitation four-ball tourney at Manchester yesterday, defeating Elizabeth Campbell of Essex and Ruth Wilcox of United Shoe, 2 and 1. The winners terminated the match when Miss Coxe birdied the 17th.

Sports Here and There

Riggs and Schroeder Final

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 26 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, reasserting himself as the game's top player, and up-and-coming Ted Schroeder defeated their opponents in championship style yesterday and became finalists in the 54th annual Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament.

While Riggs had a comparatively easy time with Garnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., Schroeder went all out in a dramatic five-set battle to conquer Wayne Sabin of Reno and boost his stock to a new high. The boy from California won by scores of 6—3, 6—3, 7—9, 1—6, 6—3 after Riggs had ousted Mulloy in four sets, 6—3, 6—0, 5—7, 6—2.

The finals berth in the women's singles fell to New Yorkers, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Helen Bernhard. Mrs. Cooke moved into the title round at the expense of Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., 7—5, 6—0. Unranked Miss Bernhard sprang a mild surprise by outsing Helen Jacobs from Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

Record Golf Round

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 26 (AP)—A blast of sub par golf by late starters shot three players into a tie for the first-round lead in the St. Paul open golf championship yesterday, each ending their first 18 holes with cards of 67, five under par.

Joe Coria of St. Paul, headed the perade into the 67 bracket, scoring an all-time tournament record 30 on the out nine and going over par with a 37 coming in. Then Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., came in with a 33-34, and was followed by Gene Battistoni, young pro from the Chicago district, who had 32-35.

Biltmore Finalists

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 26 (AP)—Defending champion Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., and Louise Suggs, Southern titleholder, of Lithia Springs, Ga., won their way yesterday into the finals of the 19th annual Biltmore Forest Country Club Women's Invitational golf tournament.

Miss Kirby eliminated Frances Owen, Florida State Champion of Jacksonville, and Miss Suggs disposed of Virginia Vines of Scituate, Mass., both by scores of 7 and 6.

Buffalo Ahead

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 26 (AP)—Young Jack Mahoney of the Toronto Argonauts rowed to an easy 10-length victory yesterday to win the 10-pound singles title of the 59th annual Royal Canadian Henley on the Welland Canal course.

The Buffalo West Sides went well in front in the race for the team championships by taking three of the next four events.

Grove Record Of Victories

Lefty Grove's mark of 300 victories records 195 with Athletics and 105 with the Red Sox. His standing:

	Won	Lost
Boston	35	8
Chicago	41	18
Cleveland	44	22
Detroit	60	18
New York	34	26
Philadelphia	13	4
St. Louis	42	16
Washington	31	25
	300	137

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Spud Chandler, Yankees—Shut out White Sox on three hits.

Merrill May, Phillies—Singled across two runs in seventh inning to set up victory over Reds.

Vince Di Maggio and Maurice Van Robays, Pirates—Each doubled with bases loaded to win pair of games from Dodgers.

Lefty Grove and Jim Tabor, Red Sox—Grove captured 300th victory of career with help of Tabor's two home runs.

Dick Bartell, Giants—Doubled for two runs in first-inning flurry that beat Cubs.

Frank Hayes and Pete Suder, Athletics—Hayes singled with bases loaded and Suder tripled with two on in six-run explosion against Tigers.

Elden Auker, Browns—Stopped Senators with seven-hit hurling.

Jim Tobin, Braves—Blanked Cardinals on three hits.

Five times this year Les Steers has cleared the bar at 6 feet 9¾ inches, the world mark.

Did You Know?

Since the turn of the century only seven men had hit .400 or over in the big leagues. Cobb and Hornsby each did it three times.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 25

International League

Jersey City 5, Toronto 3.
Rochester 6, Baltimore 0.
Buffalo 8-2, Newark 3-7.
Montreal 3-2, Syracuse 2-8.

American Association

Milwaukee 16, Columbus 7.
Minneapolis 2, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 2, Toledo 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 2, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 5.
Seattle 7, Portland 2.

Texas League

Dallas 11, Houston 3.
Fort Worth 5, San Antonio 3.
Shreveport 6, Oklahoma City 3.
Tulsa 4-2, Beaumont 3-0.

Southern Association

New Orleans 9-5, Little Rock 8-4.
Birmingham 7, Memphis 6.
Chattanooga 3, Knoxville 2 (15 innings).
Nashville 8, Atlanta 6.

Eastern League

Hartford 1-4, Scranton 0-1.
Wilkes-Barre 2-1, Springfield 1-2.
Williamsport 4, Albany 3 (10 innings).
Elmira 8, Binghamton 3.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .400; Di Maggio, New York, .377.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 88; Di Maggio, Boston, 84.
Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 139; Travis, Washington, 126.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 11; Travis, Washington, 9.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 25; Di Maggio, New York, 22.
Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 13; Case, Washington, 12.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 19-5; Ruffing, New York, 11-3.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, 333; Cooney, Boston, .330.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 69; Reiser, Brooklyn, 66.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 71; Slaughter, St. Louis, 63.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 114; Moore, St. Louis, 112.
Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 28; Reiser, Brooklyn, 26.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 9; Medwick, Brooklyn, Moore, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, and Ott, New York, 18.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, 10.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 11-1; White, St. Louis, 10-3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	63	28	.692	
Cleveland	53	40	.570	11
Boston	48	43	.527	15
Chicago	45	47	.489	18½
Philadelphia	43	47	.478	19½
Detroit	43	51	.457	21½
St. Louis	35	54	.393	27
Washington	34	54	.386	27½

Results July 25

Boston 10, Cleveland 6.
New York 8, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 5, Washington 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	59	32	.648	
Brooklyn	58	33	.637	1
Pittsburgh	46	40	.535	10½
Cincinnati	47	41	.534	10½
New York	45	40	.529	11
Chicago	40	50	.444	18½
Boston	36	56	.409	22
Philadelphia	22	65	.253	35

Results July 25

Boston 8, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 4.
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3.
New York 5, Chicago 2.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

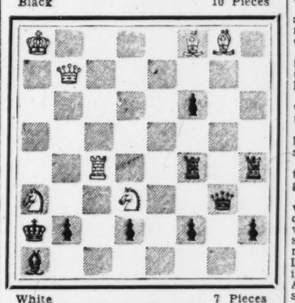
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 26, 1941

Problem No. 2269

By J. A. Schiffmann

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

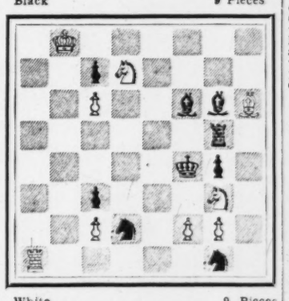
White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, Bristol Times and Mirror, 1927. Another "championship" two-mover from "A Century of Two-Movers."

Problem No. 2270

By W. I. Lourie

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Boston Transcript, Jan. 24, 1939. Mr. Lourie, now of Youngstown, Ohio, played on the chess team of the English High School, Boston, many years ago.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2267. Kt-Kt5

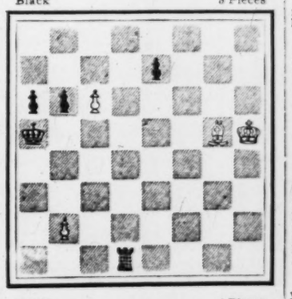
No. 2268. 1. Kt-Q7 threatens
2. Kt-B6
1. K-K6
2. Kt(Q7)-B5

End-Game No. 572. White wins: 1 RxP, P-B3; 2 R-KR5, QxR; 3 QxPch, PxQ; 4 BxP mate.

End-Game No. 573

By H. Rinck

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

(How does White push through the P?)

Ventnor Notes

The cross score of the Ventnor Tournament is as follows:

	L	R	P	S	A	B	M	D	H	D	
Levin	X	½	1	0	1	1	½	1	½	1	-6½
Reinfeld	½	X	1	½	1	½	½	1	½	½	-6
Pinkus	0	0	X	½	1	1	0	1	1	1	-5½
Santasiere	1	½	½	X	0	1	1	1	0	½	-5½
Adams	0	0	0	1	X	½	1	0	1	1	-4½
Bernstein	0	½	0	0	½	X	1	½	1	1	-4½
Mengarini	½	½	1	0	0	0	X	½	1	1	-4½
Durkin	0	0	0	0	1	½	½	X	½	½	-3
Hanauer	½	½	0	1	0	0	0	½	X	½	-3
Donovan	0	½	0	½	0	0	0	½	½	X	-2

Pinkus won the brilliancy prize for his game against Durkin; while the "most played game" award was split between Bernstein for his win over Mengarini, and Hanauer for his last-round win over Santasiere.

Adams, Bernstein, and Hanauer split an award for non-bonus prize winners who registered wins against the bonus prize winners.

Adams and Mengarini also earned a prize for their exciting game. This was one of the few awards in chess history where the loser as well as the winner shared equally.

Robert Durkin, the youngest of the invitees received a special award, bringing the cash awards up to $415.

While Jacob Levin did not play spectacularly, his games were marked by great steadiness and accurate positional play.

Pinkus was off form during the middle of the tournament. He won his first three games and his last two.

Adams didn't win a single game with the white pieces. Durkin's win over the Bishop's opening fourth round against Adams was also responsible for Levin's win in the sixth round and Pinkus' win in the eighth round. Adam's analysis was faulty and Levin and Pinkus both took advantage of it. It is interesting to speculate whether Adams will continue to use the 4 Q-K2 answer to . P-B3.

The comments above come from Roy Dessauer, one of the prime movers behind these invitation tournaments. Mr. Dessauer is issuing a tournament book at an advance subscription (before Aug. 1) of 50 cents.

Ventnor Game

In order for Jacob Levin, Philadelphia expert, to win first prize in the Ventnor City Invitation Tournament, he needed to win himself and also to have Santasiere lose. The fates were with him, and Bernstein was gradually outplayed so that he was able to win, and Hanauer, who was in poor form during this tournament, took care of Santasiere.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Levin White	Bernstein Black	Levin White	Bernstein Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 BxKt	RxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	34 R-QB3	K-K2
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	35 R-B4	K-Q3
4 B-Q2	Q-K2	36 R-Q4ch	K-K3
5 Q-B2	BxBch	37 RxP	R-Q7
6 QKtxB	P-Q3	38 R-R6ch	K-Q2
7 Q-B3	QKt-Q2	39 P-QR4	R-R7
8 P-KKt3	Castles	40 K-B3	P-Kt4
9 B-Kt2	P-K4	41 K-K3	P-R5
10 CastlesKR	P-QR4	42 PxP	PxP
11 QR-K	R-K	43 P-B3	R-R7
12 P-K4	Kt-B	44 R-KB6	K-K2
13 Kt-R4	PxP	45 R-B6	K-Q2
14 Q-QP	Q-K4	46 P-R5	R-P7
15 QKt-B3	QxQ	47 P-R6	R-R8
16 KtxQ	Kt-K1	48 P-R7	R-K8ch
17 Kt-Kt5	B-Q2	49 K-Q4	R-K
18 P-K5	BxKt	50 R-QR6	R-QR
19 PxB	P-B4	51 K-B5	P-R6
20 BxP	QR-Kt	52 P-Kt6	PxPch
21 B-B6	KR-Q	53 KxP	P-R7
22 RxP	R-Q7	54 R-R	R-QB
23 KR-K	RxKtP	55 R-Qch	K-K3
24 QR-K2	RxR	56 R-KR	K-B4
25 RxR	R-Q	57 RxP	K-B5
26 Kt-B3	K-B	58 K-K17	R-B
27 K-Q	Kt-Q5	59 R-QB2	P-B4
28 KtxKt	RxKt	60 R-B1	R-B2ch
29 P-KR3	P-Kt3	61 K-R6	R-B3ch
30 K-Kt2	P-R4	62 K-R5	R-B
31 R-R3	P-R5	63 R-Kt3	R-KR
32 R-K3	Kt-Q2	64 R-Kt8	Resigns

Another Levin Win

Here is how Levin won a valuable point from A. S. Pinkus, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club.

French Defense

Pinkus White	Levin Black	Pinkus White	Levin Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 P-B3	B-R5ch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 K-K	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB4	21 R-Kt	B-B3
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5	22 Q-Kt3	P-KKt4
5 P-K5	P-KR3	23 P-R5	Q-B2
6 B-Q2	BxKt	24 Q-K3	QR-K
7 PxB	Kt-K5	25 P-QB4	P-B4
8 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3	26 Q-Q2	KR-B
9 P-KR4	P-QB4	27 Q-Kt4	P-B5
10 B-Q3	KtxB	28 P-B3	P-Kt5
11 KxKt	Kt-B3	29 B-Kt6	R-Q
12 R-R3	PxP	30 PxQP	PxP
13 PxP	Q-Kt3	31 Q-R3	PxP
14 Kt-K2	B-Q2	32 PxP	K-Kt
15 R-B3	Q-Kt5ch	33 K-B2	R-B3
16 K-Q(a)	KtxKP	34 Q-B	B-K
17 Q-B4	KtxR	Resigns	
18 QxKt	CastlesQR		

(a) A blunder. After 16 P-B3, Black has yet to gain equality.

St. Louis Results

Results in the preliminaries of the annual open championship of the United States Chess Federation put Fine, Marchand, Schmidt, Anderson, Rauch, Steiner, Adams, Stephens and Sturgis in the championship event, and Burton, Mitchell, Price, Holland, Ehrlich, and McClure in the Class A event.

Fine is a strong favorite to repeat his success of last year.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, July 26, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Twelve Tests of Democracy For the Summer Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The effort of the U. S. Office of Education to encourage democracy and citizenship training wherever children are being taught, reaches into the summer camp with its sending to 4,000 summer camps in the United States recently a newly published guide book, "Democracy in the Summer Camp." This little 24-page illustrated booklet was prepared with the co-operation of the American Camping Association, and was written by Bernard S. Mason, editor of Camping Magazine.

Although the camps vary widely in practice, most people would say that democratic relations—between campers and counselors, campers and camp heads; and also between counselors and heads—are to be found far more in camps than in schools. Of the 12 tests of democracy which Dr. Mason lists, only 7 and 8 may be missing in most camps. Here are the 12:

1. Do the camp director and staff members show sincere interest in and respect for every individual, regardless of his contribution to the camp?
2. Does mutual confidence exist among all members of the camp—directors, counselors, campers, and employed help?
3. Is the right of self-expression exercised—the right of counselors and campers to critize constructively camp procedures and to offer suggestions for improvement?
4. Do campers respect each other as equals, regardless of race, religion, and economic and social status?
5. Is responsibility delegated to counselors and campers to the extent of their capacities?
6. Are rules and restraints kept to a minimum? Do campers completely trust those in authority?
7. Do all who are expected to live under them participate in formulating rules?
8. Do campers participate in planning programs and in making decisions?
9. Are campers' activities motivated by individual and group interest rather than by coercion?
10. Do campers exercise their initiative?
11. Are there free group discussions and frequent meetings of counselors and campers?
12. Do those in authority speak in terms of "we" and "our" rather than "I" and "mine"?

These are good "tests," worth the thought of every camp. We suggest that the campers themselves, with their counselors and heads, take them up one by one around the council fire with the idea of seeing how improvement can be made. And if we are correct in thinking that numbers 7 and 8 are less often carried through by even the more democratic camps, special attention should be given to them.

"Democracy in the Summer Camp" is available through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents. Camps and schools will find it helpful, as also may families at summer homes on a lake or at the beach.

Millicent Taylor.

Courtesy of the Robin Hood Camps in New York State

One Reason for Supporting Your Local Young Women's Christian Association

Unless you have, for your own youngsters, gratefully taken advantage of the excellent camps for high school girls, business girls, and even little girls which are conducted by the Y. W. C. A. (and their counterparts for boys conducted by the Y. M. C. A.), you may not realize that such camps are all up and down the broad reaches of America, with some in other lands. And they are doing a good work: making camping available to young people who might not otherwise go; providing joyous vacations for young business people who must pay their own way out of slender salaries; taking high school and elementary school youngsters out into the open to experience the same sort of camp life as is provided by more expensive camps. They are wholesome, democratic places, outstandingly simple and sincere, these camps conducted by the Christian Associations, dedicated to serving young people and children.

Even City-Dwelling Folk Can Go on Family Hikes

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Homemade vacations are very common these days. Not every one finds it convenient—or possible—to pack up and go on a long trip away from home. But that doesn't mean the summer vacation can't provide opportunity for I'm not much of a world traveler, but in every city I've ever lived, I've never failed to find some truly rustic setting where you could pack up a lunch and hike in nature's wonderland to your heart's content. In some places, it's true that you perhaps had to drive a few miles or take a bus or streetcar to some jumping-off place, but it isn't far to good hiking or picnicking areas.

And like the preacher who once said, "Don't send your children to Sunday school, take them there," the wise parent doesn't send the children out on some wild goose chase, but plans the picnic, including the lunch—which is generally the big feature about two hours after the start—and goes along.

But you don't like to hike? You'd be surprised, really, how little actual hiking there can be to a hike. The children want most to get out away from familiar haunts. They love to explore among hillside trails, dip into a valley and perhaps play in the creek and make a dam, and just snoop around and see the sights.

We've had a lot of fun going on picnic hikes. We feel fortunate in living within a mile of the University of California. Their property runs back into the hills behind the memorial stadium, and Strawberry Creek is a lovely little canyon not more than a mile or two long. It's a favorite place of ours. There are tiny streams to wade in and make mud dams across. There are dozens of unexpected trails among groves of trees.

Dad goes on the picnic hikes, too, but is taking this picture.

Although civilization is only about twenty minutes' walk from the pavement to our picnic place, you'd never dream it.

While the young folks busy themselves with their projects, mother can read, relaxed and serene, in a shady spot nearby. After the dambuilders tire of this, they might want to explore some. If the venture takes them into new trails, mother can go along. Usually everybody wants to go home a different route, and this gives opportunity to investigate new picnic haunts and enjoy new sights.

Where are the simple hiking places and the out-of-doors picnic spots in your locality? Ever try to find them? Ever use them? Explore for them, and you'll be surprised the fun you can have. Find places with running water if you can. There's a comforting aliveness to the gay chatter of water gurgling among rocks. Take something to read along, and perhaps a blanket to lie on. Sometimes a particularly restful spot induces a period of happy conversation, of reading aloud.

Even the city dweller who cannot leave the paved streets and conventional rows of buildings behind him during summer vacation can enjoy, somewhere near him, a rustic adventure.

H. D. L.

About Ants, Trains, Salmon and Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last year or so we told you briefly of the first of a group of thirty little books in a projected series of elementary science readers being prepared by the WPA Writers' Project of Pennsylvania and published at 50 cents apiece by Albert Whitman & Co., Chicago. First of these were "The Ladder of Clouds," "The Book of Stones," "Snow, Glaciers, and Icebergs," and "Looking at the Moon."

Many more titles have been added since then, among them "Lightning and Electricity," "Romance of Rubber," "The Story of Copper," "Salmon," "Gold,' "Money," "Trains Going By,' "Life in an Ant Hill," and "Light of the World" (this being about the sun). They are well bound little books, in stiff boards with attractive jackets, about 48 pages in length, and well illustrated with action sketches and a colored centerpage. The vocabulary has been carefully checked against standard lists, for third and fourth grades. Large type makes the reading easy, and the narrative is dramatic with the spirit of adventure children themselves have toward the world around them. These are fine little books for the classroom reading corner, and also would make interesting additions to the child's personal home library.

M. J. T.

Little Readers In Narrative Style

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What delightful little readers there are for the classroom book corner or the school library these days! Almost daily they increase in numbers. A series of simple narratives, under the running title, Today and Yesterday, attractively illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches, includes two slender volumes we already have in hand: "The Giant With Four Arms," by Lucile McDonald; and "Plantation on the Potomac," by Eleanor Nolen. The first, on windmills, takes the child all over the world with this subject fascinating to childhood, recording story and history and travel lore of windmills old and new, famous and traditional If combined with a unit on Holland or on water or the farm it should greatly enrich the child's background. The second volume takes the child into Tidewater Virginia, with a hint of old Williamsburg and life on the plantations along the Potomac in the heyday of their glory. It is a simple, wholesome little narrative which would hold boys and girls of the later elementary grades. Publisher of the series, Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York, 84 cents apiece.

Simple Treats That Highlight The Child's Vacation Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It takes a deal of planning to keep active children happy during the summer.

This year I made a list of minor delights that my particular child enjoyed and had access to, and decided to intersperse them among the idle hours. In this category, come swimming (when the family car is available), ice cream cones, a simple iced drink, playing under the hose, going to the library to borrow new books, etc.

One of these minor enjoyments is usually indulged in each day. For instance, if she goes swimming one day, she does not play under the hose or have an ice cream cone. On days when she doesn't go swimming, she has friends in for a cool fruit drink, which we make ourselves, or they go under the hose, etc.

We try to follow this procedure with minor enjoyments all through the summer, planning not to have them overlap, but deciding in the morning what is to be done that day, then looking forward to it.

From time to time bigger events are introduced, perhaps once or twice a week, when we can use the car.

This summer we have an overnight trip to Martha's Vineyard to look forward to, a picnic and visit to an Animal Farm, the wedding and reception of a very dear friend, a picnic to a cousin's chicken ranch, and several trips to friends who have children, but who live far enough away so we must take a day or half a day to visit them. All else failing, we can always take a picnic somewhere and go sight-seeing, for there are still many places in our historical part of the country which have much to offer us.

Trips such as these are somewhat of a reward for good behavior. If Patsy does her few household duties cheerfully and willingly, and tries to amuse herself instead of fussing about nothing to do, she is much more apt to get two trips instead of one. If she is thoughtless and inconsiderate we sometimes have to postpone the trip.

Being a firm believer in accomplishing something during a long vacation, I am having Patsy continue her music lessons this year until we go for our two weeks' vacation in August. Her practicing, household duties, gardening, reading, and playing should be enough to take up most of her leisure.

When once children get the swing of summer time, I think they rather enjoy not having to keep up with any regular routine. But we, as parents, musn't forget those trivial incidents. Give each day a high light; with some big event scheduled every week.

E. S. P.

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A Walter Crane Collection

WE HAD from childhood a great love of collecting—my brother and I. Beginning with the time when we made strings of bright buttons from our mother's button-box and collected stones from a nearby brook, to the day when we became interested in rare books, the keen hunt for treasure was ever "strong within us." At one time, when our summer-world was by the sea, shells were our all-absorbing interest; and even today, when I find in the Natural History Museum the show-cases filled with the shining wonders cast up by the seven seas, the peculiar pleasure that we experienced steals over me again. What might our collection have been if we had only kept on! Our enthusiasms, however, were subject to sudden change and did not remain fixed. We were forever finding new delights.

Later, it chanced that my brother and I, after having kept up a kind of competitive partnership, found ourselves during our college days in different corners of the world; so that the partnership was for the time being dissolved—my brother's collecting instinct turning to stamps, while mine passed through a frivolous period given over to feminine trifles of no special value.

* * *

But a day came when, once more, my brother and I shared a new enthusiasm. We were in England, and the spell of the Pre-Raphaelites was upon us. Everything belonging to the Brotherhood beckoned us on. We must know all about William Morris and Burne-Jones, Millais and Rossetti. We loved all their works of art, from the furniture designed at Merton Abbey to the painted glass windows in the Manchester College chapel at Oxford. Their paintings and drawings we went to see again and again, until the Tate Gallery seemed our own particular abode. We journeyed to the London suburb of Hammersmith especially to see the Kelmscott House—that home and workshop where William Morris lived and gathered his friends about him, where he taught them how to make furniture, how to bind books, how to fill their lives with beauty and industry and achievement, calling forth all kinds of latent talent.

Here he lectured to the working men of London who came in great numbers to hear him. How we longed to enter that "house of magic," but the place was not open to tourists. The more we thought of it, the more we thought we *must*. So we suddenly decided to take a wild chance. My brother had, in his pocket, cards and letters of introduction to smooth his way in England. Why not try one of those to gain admission? Staking our all on this single throw, we rang the bell at the Kelmscott House. A long pause—the door opened—the card was hastily presented. There was a puzzled expression on the face of the man who received it, then a look which seemed to say: "Who in the world are these two? Ought I to know? Something I've undoubtedly forgotten about. Yes, yes. Come right in. William Morris is no longer here, but I'm his nephew. I will show you about." There are moments when the Gates of Paradise can be stormed! So we saw the William Morris shop, the house, and even the garden, where I was allowed to pick a flower to carry home and press as a souvenir.

* * *

It was during that year that we came to know of Walter Crane (one of the youngest members of the Pre-Raphaelite group) and my brother, who was forever running off to the bookstalls, would every now and then pick up a first edition of some book illustrated by Walter Crane—a beautiful copy of the *Shepheardes Calender*, a complete Spenser's *Faery Queen*, a fine edition of Grimm's *Fairy Tales*, or a book of stories—Old Mother Hubbard, Jack the Giant Killer, Puss in Boots, The Three Bears—stories that we, as children, had loved so much. Such was the beginning of our Walter Crane Collection, every item of which has been so much enjoyed and treasured that, could the artist himself have looked over our shoulders as we gloated over each new find, he would have felt that Raphael, Michelangelo, Velasquez, and all the others were of small importance.

* * *

Little by little our Walter Crane collection grew till the proud day came when we were asked to exhibit it. After all, the crowning joy of a collector is to share his collection with those who, like him, love to behold it. And if, by chance, a fellow collector turns up who has been working the same field, then indeed there is a "ten-strike." We discovered that our collection, which some day we hope will belong to Yale, had its counterpart at Harvard! And what fun to compare the two! The Caroline Miller Parker Collection (a memorial gift to Harvard) was brought together, item by item, by a charming woman who, for many years, sought hither and yon for these rare first editions and association copies.

* * *

The association copy, as all collectors know, is most highly valued; and Walter Crane's books, like his life, were rich in associations. His wife and his three children entered into everything he undertook. They served as models over and over again, and the pets of the family also figured in the books. Squirrels, rabbits, dogs, and even a "wee-bit-mousie" crept into headpieces, tailpieces, end papers, and illustrations. To possess the original stories and drawings, inspired by these little pets, is treasure indeed. There are five such books belonging to our collection, which have no duplicates. These, Crane, the artist, made for his own children, sketching the little animals in character, drawing each figure with his own hand (fun and frolic in every line) coloring it most carefully and printing the story underneath. These are so typical, so filled with exquisite drollery, that it seems as if all little children who love picture books should have a copy.

* * *

Another presentation book is the volume of verse entitled *Renascence*. This was brought out in a limited edition, and Book No. 1 bears this written inscription: "To Mary Frances Crane with the love of the writer. May 1891." The love of the recipient is beautifully expressed by a linen cover embroidered by Mrs. Crane's own hands. Another rare item—a black satin fan—also suggests a story of its own. This fan, painted by Walter Crane, with its design of appliquéd Greek figures in white and silver, was doubtless decorated for a special occasion. Perhaps Mrs. Crane (she must have been beautiful) carried the fan to set forth a gown which her artist-husband had designed for her.

* * *

These are treasures which set one to dreaming, living with a family where love and beauty seemed to go hand in hand, where the laughter of little children was the order of the day, and where the artist-father was a busy man; for Walter Crane, true Pre-Raphaelite that he became, went in for all sorts of craftsmanship. He painted in oils and water colors, he decorated halls and private homes and churches, he made designs for tapestries, wallpapers, pottery and all kinds of interior decoration. As a friend and follower of William Morris, he was ever striving to raise the standard of good taste; longing to ameliorate the lot of the poor by giving them something to do with their hands and enjoy with their hearts. One cannot say that all this work was lost; it still lives on. These ideals, caught up by later artists, still shine—not in Victorian patterns, but modified to suit the art of our day.

C. T. P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ILLUSTRATION FOR EDMUND SPENSER'S "SHEPHEARDES CALENDER".
A Drawing by Walter Crane

Bees in the Wind

I HAVE A THEORY that when bees leave the hive, unless there is some special attraction in some other direction, they generally go against the wind. They would thus have the wind with them when they returned home heavily laden, and with these little navigators the difference is an important one. With a full cargo, a stiff head-wind is a great hindrance, but fresh and empty-handed, they can face it with more ease. Virgil says bees bear gravel-stones as ballast, but their only ballast is their honey-bag. . . .

Bees, like the milkman, like to be near a spring. They do water their honey, especially in a dry time. The liquid is then of course thicker and sweeter, and will bear diluting. . .

Virgil, by the way, had little more than a child's knowledge of the honey-bee. There is little fact and much fable in his fourth Georgic. . . .

Wild honey is as near like tame as wild bees are like their brothers in the hive. The only difference is that wild honey is flavored with your adventure, which makes it a little more delectable than the domestic article.—From "An Idyl of the Honey-Bee," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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NAME .....
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CJ-1

The Stout Hearts Of England

IN A DELIGHTFUL little magazine called *The Countryman*, published and edited by J. W. Robertson Scott at Idbury in Oxfordshire, have been printed from time to time the annals of a professional man turned farmer. They reveal rural England valiantly taking part in its country's service. "Barrister into Farmer" says of his experience during the past year:

"I have now had my Wiltshire farm four years. But when I look back I realize how difficult it is for an owner-occupier, as I am, to reckon his full results in terms of money. You can't go entirely by the figures on a balance sheet. Results on two farms may seem much alike, yet on one there may be a steady enhancement of the value of the land going on every year while on the other more is being taken out of the land than is being returned. . . .

"War conditions upset the plans of many who, like myself, have in the past been mainly grassland farmers owning dairies, and grazing cattle and sheep. The turnover to arable land has been hard for us, but those with good land upon which cattle and sheep have been fed for years have reaped the benefit of the stored-up fertility. We have also been fortunate in having ideal days at harvest. The shortage of farm-workers might have been calamitous if the weather had been bad—as it was, I was able to cut acres of wheat and leave it on the ground, where it came to no harm, instead of spending days standing it up in stooks. The oats I stood up, but the weather remained good and it was soon stacked. In catchy weather you may stand your corn up, then throw it down to let the sun dry the sheaves before carting, when a shower may make it necessary to stand it all up again. If this happens often with 300 to 400 acres of corn you are inclined to wonder why you ever ploughed one acre. . . .

"Although many farmers are understaffed we are threatened with a call-up of farm-workers. The increase in arable has so intensified the demand for experienced labour that any skilled farm-worker becomes a key man. I have two Land Army girls, but they have not had the experience nor have they the strength of the average farm-worker. Still they are cheerfully picking up fresh knowledge every day and are of real assistance. Last year I got great help with the hay and corn harvest from soldiers with farm experience from a local camp. How they put their backs into the work! They had been at Dunkirk a few days before but still had stout hearts."

When Occasion Makes The Poet

NO CONSIDERATION OF early American verse can omit mention of a particularly fugitive type of composition issued in a format by no means peculiar to America. The occasional poet has always had his day—a day that has often lengthened into an eternity of fame. He had it in post-aboriginal New England and elsewhere in the colonies. . . .

Sometimes the poet makes the occasion, but far oftener the occasion makes the poet. The numerous broadsides of the period were virtually without exception the work of occasion-made poets (and anonymous ones into the bargain)—poets inspired in many instances by a printer or bookseller who saw a legitimate opportunity to seize the day to his own golden advantage. Broadside is the mildly technical bibliographical term for what we of today would denominate a handbill. Once the made-to-order text had been composed (and it invariably bore the marks of haste, though most of the authors could not have improved on their work no matter how long they might have taken about it), the task of setting the type, and embellishing it with stock borders or ornaments or with crude wood-blocks that had been turned out as quickly as the copy itself, required little additional time. The product would be ready to hawk about the streets, if not quite so speedily as an election-day extra of this century, at least while the subject was still the absorbing topic of local discussion and thought. A week later it might have been difficult for anyone except the printer (and perhaps even for him) to lay hands on a copy, and the search has become no easier with the passage of one hundred and fifty years and more.—From "Early American Books and Printing," by JOHN T. WINTERICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Gifts

What is July wind blowing,
blowing in from the sea?
It is a wide Pacific
blue tranquillity;
It is a song of falling,
rising melody.

What is July wind blowing,
blowing out from shore?
It is the hills' and valleys'
deep and clovered store,
blowing their sweet breath seaward,
out through earth's green door.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

"Andlig vänskap"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I EN GAMMAL grekisk sägen berättas om en viss krigsfånge, som fick tillåtelse att begiva sig till sin hemstad för att ordna sina angelägenheter, förutsatt att han kunde finna någon som ville intaga hans plats som fånge och avrättas i hans ställe, om han icke skulle återkomma på utsatt tid. En vän erbjöd sig att intaga hans plats och, enligt vad berättelsen vidare förtäljer, blev den tillfälligt frigivne på återvägen utsatt för fruktansvärda svårigheter. Han var likväl i stånd att övervinna alla hinder och kom fram just i tid för att återtaga sin plats. Hans trohet blev belönad, och han blev frigiven. Hans rätta uppfattning av mod och hängivenhet räddade hans väns såväl som hans eget liv.

Mary Baker Eddy upptäckte år 1866 Kristen Vetenskap, vilken uppenbarar den gudomliga Princip, som ligger till grund för Kristus-helandet. Hon hade alltid kämpat för att alla som voro förtryckta och i träldom skulle bliva befriade, och nu hade hon funnit den gudomliga Princip och regel, på vilken Mästarens, Kristi Jesu, helande-gärningar grundade sig. På sin väg mötte hon stora svårigheter, men hon trängde vidare, och efter många praktiska bevis på sanningen av sin upptäckt skrev hon Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften].

Läroboken framställer klart den andliga helandemetod som lärdes och praktiserades av Kristus Jesus och som av hans lärjungar och första efterföljare bevisades vara möjlig att demonstrera och vilken uppenbarades för Mrs. Eddy i hennes eget helande såväl som i hennes helanden av andra.

Med hänsyftning på Kristi Jesu erfarenhet skriver Mrs. Eddy under marginalrubriken "Andlig vänskap" i *Science and Health* (sid. 54): "Till honom höllo sig endast några få anspråkslösa vänner, vilkas religion var något mer än ett namn. Den var så levande, att den skänkte dem förmågan att förstå Nasaréen och bliva delaktiga av det eviga livets härlighet." Sålunda uppfylldes ändamålet med Kristi Jesu "andliga vänskap". Den välsignade hans efterföljare, och den inspiration den ingav satte dem i stånd att föra kristendomen till en stor del av den då kända världen.

Genom sin outtröttliga strävan och sin outsläckliga kärlek till mänskligheten hjälpte Mrs. Eddy många till att förstå och tillämpa hennes lära. Och ehuru Kristen Vetenskap vid sitt första framträdande möttes av motstånd, började hennes lärjungar att hela de sjuka, som sökte deras hjälp. De uppmuntrade de nedslagna, omvände otrogna och syndare och återställde harmoni i enlighet med vad Kristus Jesus lärt dem. Studerad tillsammans med Bibeln har Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok till tusentals sökare återskänkt hälsa, lycka, hem och välstånd. Den vänskap Mrs. Eddy hyste var en "andlig vänskap" för hela människosläktet. Hon önskade välsigna alla människor, önskade hela, höja, uppmuntra och upplysa dem, oavsett vilken ras eller vilket land de tillhörde.

Såsom Vägvisare klarlade Kristus Jesus Guds kärlek till människan, och han sade en gång till sina lärjungar (Joh. 15:15): "Vänner kallar jag eder, ty allt vad jag har hört av min Fader har jag kungjort för eder." Han sade även (15:17): "Ja, det bjuder jag eder, att I skolen älska varandra." Hans ord och gärningar blevo ej allmänt förstådda. Han blev föraktad, beljugen, hotad och hatad av många. Dock förblev han trogen i sin "andliga vänskap" för människosläktet. Genom att giva sitt mänskliga liv för att övertyga världen om evigheten i Liv, Gud, som människan återspeglar, gav han det stora beviset på att hans syfte var att välsigna och frälsa.

Av vital betydelse är det faktum, att Kristen Vetenskap till dem som ansluta sig därtill giver förståelsen av att här och nu är platsen och tiden att börja åtnjuta de välsignelser, som Gud förlänar sina barn. På sid. 100 i *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Ren människokärlek, vänskap, hem, kärlek som mötes med kärlek, allt detta giver åt jorden en försmak av himmelen. Det förenar jordisk och himmelsk glädje och kröner den med oändliga välsignelser."

Detta är vad Kristen Vetenskap erbjuder alla och envar, allestädes. Strävan efter "andlig vänskap" i vår dagliga verksamhet för med sig "oändliga välsignelser". Sålunda kan hälsa, lycka, förnöjsamhet, aktivitet och tillgång förenas med ärlighet, kärlek, renhet, vänskap och trohet och i vår nuvarande erfarenhet giva oss "en försmak av himmelen".

Var och en kan i sin egen erfarenhet bevisa att "andlig vänskap" för hela mänskligheten är lika levande nu som på Kristi Jesu tid och att det offer han gjorde för att bevisa sanningen av sin lära icke gjordes förgäves. Kristen Vetenskap har banat vägen, så att varje ärlig sökare efter Sanningen skall kunna få erfara de välsignelser av Kristus-helandet, som blivit tillgängliga för hela världen genom Mrs. Eddys "andliga vänskap".

Bibeln och *Science and Health* skall leda varje människa, som studerar och tillämpar vad de lära, till att i någon mån få del av den "andliga vänskap", som till sist skall giva alla förmåga att "förstå Nasaréen och att bliva delaktiga av det eviga livets härlighet".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Zinnias

The firm-eyed marigolds are sleeping
Who never sleep till late,
Yet here as props for the leaning snow
The boyish zinnia stalks are straight.
They will not stoop beneath the weight;
They will not sleep till other flowers
And nodding leaves have tumbled in
For hours and hours!

ISABELLE BRYANS LONGFELLOW

"Spiritual friendship"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN OLD Greek story tells of a certain war captive who was to be allowed to go to his own city in order to arrange his affairs, provided he would find someone to take his place as prisoner, to be executed in his stead should he fail to return at the set time. A friend offered to take his place, and, as the tale runs, the one temporarily freed, on his return voyage encountered fearful odds. However, he was enabled to overcome all obstacles, and arrived just in time to retake his place. His fidelity was rewarded, and he was set free. His true sense of courage and devotion saved the life of his friend and his own as well.

Mary Baker Eddy, in 1866, discovered Christian Science, which reveals the divine Principle underlying the Christ-healing. She had always striven for the liberation of all who were oppressed and in bondage, and now she had found the divine Principle and rule on which were based the healing works of the Master, Christ Jesus. Her way was beset by great odds, but she pressed on, and after having many practical proofs of the truth of her discovery, she wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The textbook clearly sets forth the spiritual healing method which was taught and practiced by Christ Jesus, and proved demonstrable by his disciples and early followers, and which was revealed to Mrs. Eddy in her own healing and in her healing of others.

Alluding to Christ Jesus' experience, under the marginal heading, "Spiritual friendship," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 54): "There adhered to him only a few unpretentious friends, whose religion was something more than a name. It was so vital, that it enabled them to understand the Nazarene and to share the glory of eternal life." Thus the purpose of Christ Jesus' "spiritual friendship" was fulfilled. His followers were blessed by it, and its inspiration enabled them to carry Christianity throughout much of the then known world.

Through her untiring efforts and unquenchable love for humanity, Mrs. Eddy helped many to understand and practice her teachings. And though Christian Science at its inception met with opposition, her students began to heal the sick who sought their help. They encouraged the downhearted, reclaimed the infidel and the sinner, and restored harmony in the way Christ Jesus had taught. Studied in conjunction with the Bible, the Christian Science textbook has restored to thousands of seekers, health, happiness, home, and prosperity. Mrs. Eddy's was a "spiritual friendship" for all mankind. She wished to bless all men, to heal, uplift, encourage, enlighten them, no matter to what race or country they belonged.

Christ Jesus, who as the Way-shower made plain God's love for man, once said to his disciples (John 15:15), "I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." He also said (15:17), "These things I command you, that ye love one another." His words and works were not generally understood. He was despised, belied, threatened, and hated by many. Yet he remained faithful in his "spiritual friendship" to mankind. That he gave his human life to convince the world of the eternality of Life, God, whom man reflects, was the great proof that his purpose was to bless and to save.

Of vital importance is the fact that Christian Science gives its adherents an understanding that here and now are the place and the time to start to enjoy the blessings which God bestows upon His children. On page 100 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Pure humanity, friendship, home, the interchange of love, bring to earth a foretaste of heaven. They unite terrestrial and celestial joys, and crown them with blessings infinite."

This is what Christian Science is offering to everyone, everywhere. Striving for "spiritual friendship" in our daily activities brings "blessings infinite." Thus health, happiness, contentment, activity, supply, may blend with honesty, love, purity, friendship, and fidelity, bringing into present experience "a foretaste of heaven."

Each one may prove in his own experience that "spiritual friendship" for all mankind is as vital now as it was in the time of Christ Jesus; that the sacrifice he made to prove the truth of his teachings was not made in vain. Christian Science has paved the way so that every earnest seeker after Truth may experience the blessings of the Christ-healing, made available to the whole world through Mrs. Eddy's "spiritual friendship."

The Bible and Science and Health will guide every individual who studies and applies their teaching to share in some measure that "spiritual friendship" which ultimately will enable all to "understand the Nazarene and to share the glory of eternal life."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Liberia Next? ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

If you are interested in where the United States is likely to make its next military base in the Atlantic—assuming it does—take a look at Liberia down at the bottom of the western bulge of Africa. We don't pretend to know whether any plans are ready for a move there, but we do know that if it is ever decided to establish a base in Africa this is a likely bet.

Liberia always has been more or less an American protectorate. Its 2,000,000 odd native Negroes are governed by about 70,000 who speak English because they or their ancestors went back to this colony from the United States. The United States always has come to its assistance when any other country was encroaching on its independence. The United States has assumed responsibility for watching over its finances and its behavior.

Liberia, in other words, is both a moral and a technical American protectorate and is so regarded by the other nations of the world. No one else would be surprised or have particular reason to object if the United States were to implement its protectorate. It would not be a challenge to the sovereignty of any belligerent, or of any neutral.

As a base for American military forces on the African coast line Liberia has many advantages which do not apply to Dakar or the Azores. Its interior frontiers are hidden among mountain ranges so inaccessible that no one ever knows how high the mountains are. Whoever controls the coast controls the country. The chances of a hostile force ever penetrating it from the interior are considered nonexistant. The coast line is 300 miles long and contains only two anchorages. Most of the rest of it is protected by high cliffs almost unapproachable by boat. One of the two existing anchorages would, with some dredging, be suitable for naval forces. This same harbor could be made an excellent seaplane base, and there are large numbers of lagoons and lakes just behind the coast also adaptable for this purpose.

All of this makes it extremely defensible and safe, whereas the Azores are exposed and probably untenable against a determined attack in force by sea and air. Dakar always can be taken from the rear. With all these advantages, Liberia is in a position where naval patrol planes could cover the approaches from Africa to South America. A regular American air and sea patrol could be established between Liberia and the new American bases in the Caribbean.

No Surprise in Indo-China

The Japanese move against French Indo-China was no surprise at the State Department. As a matter of fact Vichy had kept Washington informed of developments there for months, and had even sounded us out on the possibility of American aid.

The United States offered certain limited things, but tied them up with conditions (such as guarantees that they would never be used against the British) which Vichy was unable to accept because of the German Armistice Commission.

The only hope was for the local French authorities in Indo-China to break away from Vichy and deal directly with Washington. If they had had the courage to do that, enough American airplanes and guns would have been sent to make resistance worth attempting. But Vichy, with the German noose around its neck, was in a position where it literally could not meet American terms.

But Indo-China's loss to Japan is not considered too serious a blow. The Netherlands East Indies has an excellent air force which the United States is supplying regularly. The British are much better prepared at Singapore, Straits Settlements. Defenses in the Philippines are being stepped up rapidly.

If the Japanese use Indo-China as the base for an offensive on any of these areas, they may find themselves wedged in a very tight trap from which they will be lucky to get out. Also, to commit themselves heavily in Indo-China will weaken them in China proper and Manchuria.

Washington still would prefer that it had not happened, but it is less disturbed by the military meaning of this aggression than by anything the Axis has done for some years.

North, South, East, West:

The People Back Home ..... ***By Frank L. Perrin***

If by some seemingly impossible construction of Constitutional provisions it could be decreed that the biennial election of Representatives and the election of Senators whose terms expire in March, 1943, could be postponed for two years, the task which now awaits Congressional action would be greatly simplified.

There rises before the beleaguered representatives of the people, the members of the Senate and House who alone act, the responsibility of making a decision which will either require an extended emergency service by those already in the Army camps or a dismemberment of a defensive force trained for action.

There would seem to be little if any doubt that a liberal majority of those upon whom the responsibility of making the decision rests are convinced that the existing emergency, declared or undeclared, requires the holding intact of all available men and equipment. Events since the first enlistments under the Selective Service Act have not convinced the people of the United States that the necessity of providing adequate Continental defense has lessened.

The issues of war still undetermined in Europe, Africa, and Asia are more ominous and more intimately associated with the Americas than in any recent time. If there was danger a few months ago, then there is danger now, and there will be danger for months and perhaps years to come.

Veterans Undaunted

Those members of Congress, whether Senators or Representatives, whose tenure has long been uninterrupted and whose re-election seems never to be seriously in doubt, are ready to face the present issue and make a decision without needless delay. But in many States and districts the balance of voting strength is so nearly equal that changes are more frequent. In these a seeming disregard for local sentiment or local prejudices operates quickly and effectively to unseat an otherwise popular incumbent.

Ordinarily, as must be admitted, an ambidextrous and resourceful legislator in Washington finds it not at all difficult, by joining forces with the "log-rolling" contingent, to keep the folks at home reasonably happy, even if he is obliged, at times, to vote for appropriations and other measures inimical to their interests. In turn for his vote imposing a burdensome tax opposed by his constituents he obtains needed votes for an appropriation to build a modern post office at Briton's Corners, or the funds needed to dredge a channel at the mouth of Duck Creek. That is just as easy and simple as can be.

But there is now on the calendar an issue which must be faced, not by log-rollers, but by statesmen. There must be displayed the courage to decide between what some insist is the right, and which others as vehemently and persuasively argue is the wrong. The roll call, when it is finally reached, will be as conscience-testing as that endured by the members of a trial jury impaneled to determine the guilt or innocence of a neighbor charged with a high crime.

Courage Demanded

Those representing the people in this great forum may, if they are courageous and sincere, regard the approaching opportunity as a privilege, rather than as a political hazard. The service they are are about to render, whatever their motive or impulse, requires courage and conviction as moving as the courage displayed by one who actually bears arms or pilots a bomber against a common foe. Some measure or degree of sacrifice is demanded from all who serve. It is in such service that true devotion to country and individual courage are manifested.

Down through more than five decades, to one who from a point of vantage has observed the deploying lines of Senators and Representatives on the trek to Washington under the banner of political victory, and on the homeward march marking deserved or undeserved defeat, there has been gratifying reassurance in the realization that many who have experienced defeat have been discredited because of political honesty rather than because of the lack of this.

It is with this realization, perhaps somewhat tardily expressed, that a word of counsel and warning is offered to the people at home who are prepared, or are preparing, to exact the penalty of defeat from those who now face an unwelcome duty to be performed actually in their behalf and in behalf of free democratic government on earth. The occasion is one which calls for greater and ever greater sacrifice and self-denial.

To Change the Subject:

The Little Dog Laughed—the Big Dog, Too ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

At the risk of being dubbed highly imaginative I declare in all seriousness that dogs laugh. The reason most people don't know it is that they haven't participated, as equals, in dog jokes. People don't laugh with those who hold themselves a superior race. Nor do dogs. But honestly toss out this "just a dog" business—in fact approach a dog pal with the same selfless humility and joy with which a dog approaches you, and there will sooner or later, with most dogs, be evidences of real dog humor.

Our house has been full of dog laughter at their own dog humor for years. Anyone who knows dogs in this particular give-and-take way can doubtless say the same.

There is the clownish type of humor, expressed in the elaborate, exaggerated mimicking familiar to the sawdust ring. Major is luring Mike to play tag but Mike feels lazy. Major, who is running in circles around him, suddenly changes to an infinitely slow gallop, very up-and-downy. This rocking-horse bounce is too much for Mike. Mouth opens, ears drop back, he indulges in a silent ha! ha!, and the game begins in earnest.

Then there is a take-off of growling over some dog toy. Chappy, for example, has been intensely chewing a stick. Donny doesn't really want it but is bored. The growling begins sotto voce and goes into double bass. Then suddenly all pretense of seriousness is abandoned; both change to high falsetto accompanied by an exaggerated drawing back of nose and chops with a great show of teeth, making faces that must have originally inspired the ancient artists of those Chinese porcelain Foo dogs that guard the temples.

Runs to Practical Jokes

Albert Payson Terhune agrees that the little dog laughs and the big dog too; but contends that their sense of humor runs almost entirely to practical jokes. It is my experience that the jokes they play on people are likely to be of the so-called practical sort, but that they see the funny side of other kinds of situations, too.

Speaking of practical jokes, one of my dogs used to tuck any oddment that tickled his fancy into such shoes and slippers of mine he could find on a low shelf or the closet floor—always when I was not around to see. Merely hiding his toys, you say? But he never hid anything else except a few choice bones outdoors, and these when I was right around, if it happened that way. Furthermore he so obviously stood by and grinned when later on I would shake out a ball, an empty spool, a pair of scissors, and even once a dog collar.

And if you have canine practical jokers in your home you know the laugh they give you when after pretending to see something outside the window to bark at (and always the further window) they succeed in making you get up to look. This childish April Fool joke is a dog favorite.

Then there was the time when two of my dogs, still at the puppy stage, were playing ball and pretended to lose it. As it developed afterward they knew perfectly well all the time where it was, but they came to me for help. Everywhere I looked they led the way and looked too with mounting excitement, the places growing increasingly difficult of access, until of one accord they pushed their noses under a high bookcase which came down to within about four inches of the floor. Under it they peered with an elaborate air of discovery, tails wagging. When I got down on my hands and knees, cheek against the rug, to reach under, their laughter broke into doggy Bronx cheers as they gamboled about my prostrate form only long enough for one of them to dash to an overlooked spot across the room and begin chewing the ball elaborately. Needless to say there was more than dog laughter that time, as indeed there usually is.

Some people can laugh at practical jokes and at other people's clowning, but cannot see a joke on themselves. An experience with Paddy, an Irish terrier, will always remain vivid. Working at something downstairs, I suddenly needed an object that was upstairs. I tore out of the room and up the stairs to get it. Paddy, who had been asleep under my table, was evidently aroused—and his curiosity, also,—by my flight upward. Speeding after me, he, too, dashed up the stairs. But I had secured the object and was already tearing down. We passed on the stairs, both going too fast to stop, both surprised.

At the bottom I turned around to look up at him; at the top he turned around to look down at me. His ears, ordinarily carried high, suddenly flopped back from his forehead, his mouth opened from ear to ear, his eyes became almond-shaped slits, and every line of his face and of the way he tilted his head said ha! ha! At himself, the little dog laughed.

The Feminine Touch in America's War Industry

Nimble Fingers

When Mrs. Beatrix Larned gets out her spot welder, conscientious spiders might well assemble around her to learn something about the weaving business. For with 14 years of experience welding "webs" Mrs. Larned can hold her own with the most accomplished arachnid.

The web Mrs. Larned weaves is a nickel-chromium filament for sensitive thermocouples, small tube-like devices used to measure high frequency, alternating currents or voltage. The filament is composed of three pieces of wire only one two-thousandths of an inch in diameter or one-fourth the thickness of a human hair.

One of the greatest difficulties, Mrs. Larned says, is to secure the proper alignment of the tiny wires to permit satisfactory current flow. Even though the wires may appear to be aligned properly when viewed under a microscope, this may not prove to be the case when the assembly is subsequently tested by passing the current through. There is no explanation, says Mrs. Larned; I have to make a sufficient quantity so that the necessary number will pass the test.

Upon applying for her present exacting task her employer's first question was, "Can you play the piano?" She could, and this aided materially because the work called for extreme dexterity and nimbleness of fingers.

Aside from her microscopic work Mrs. Larned excels in penmanship, marksmanship, golfing, needleworking and other types of activities that demand synchronization of thought and action.

Inventor

Unless you engaged her in conversation, you might think Dr. Katharine Blodgett, discoverer of a film coating that makes glass non-reflective, was like any housewife. When you talked to her, however, you would sense behind her rapidly-spoken words a bit of the keen analytical thinking that distinguishes her as an outstanding natural scientist.

Of small stature, Dr. Blodgett moves with tremendous definiteness of purpose about her experiment tables and apparatus in the research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. There are no lost motions, no wasteful hurry.

Dr. Blodgett seems particularly to enjoy talking about her recent development of non-reflecting films which was the result of four years of patient work in the laboratory. While studying films which consisted of single layers of molecules and had a thickness of one ten-millionth of an inch, she found they could be piled up one on top of the other.

One day last year, after this technique had been worked out, it suddenly became plain that this type of film would prevent the reflection of light by glass when the film was used as a coating on the outside of the glass. Although no method has yet been devised to harden the oil film, the development may some day lead to its application on clock faces, show cases, display windows, and, in fact, any place where glare is caused by light reflecting on glass.

Calculator Extraordinary

One of six young women who have important roles in the construction of gigantic electrical machinery, Emily T. Hannan is head of the Turbines Calculation Department of the General Electric Company.

From the calculations of Miss Hannan and her co-workers, design engineers decide upon the types of metals and construction which will obtain the greatest efficiency and safety in the massive power units that furnish electricity for countless thousands of domestic and commercial uses. They determine where the stresses and strains will occur in various parts of turbines to be manufactured.

Not one of the women is an engineer but each has received specialized training in various branches of mathematics which they use in work far beyond that of the average engineer. In doing the calculations for a machine the company developed for a difficult testing operation, the stress experts employed a 20-place log table. Many engineers admit they have never seen one of more than seven places.

Pictures and Biographies Courtesy of General Electric; Center Picture, Westinghouse.

Women in Defense

Like an obbligato above the vibrant undertone of machinery, feminine voices are giving notice that women of America have added their energies to speed the wheels of industries aiding national defense.

Soprano voices that only short weeks ago were quietly discussing the latest hairdo, new outing clothes and the blooming morning glories on the garden fence now lift above the roar of throbbing motors to discuss nonchalantly such things as integrating machines, precision instruments, "radial stress" and slide rules.

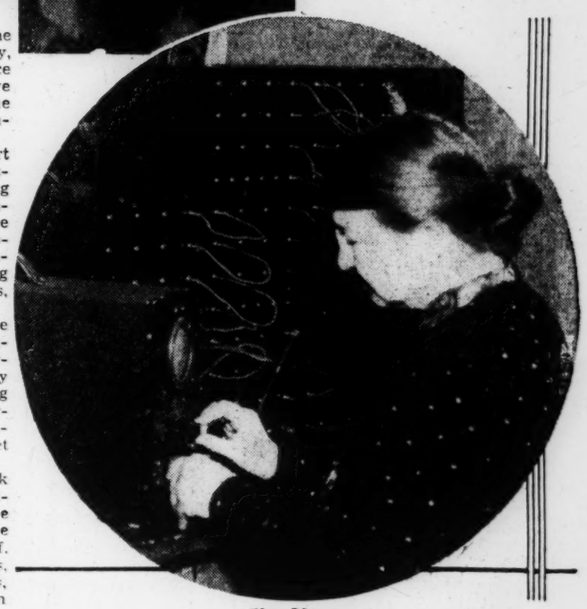
Soft hands that yesterday were whipping up a one-egg cake, making out a family budget and sewing a seam in a dress are today swinging an arc across a drawing board, gauging and weighing cartridges, operating milling machines, drill presses and turret lathes.

A roster of the types of work being done by skilled and unskilled women throughout the United States reads almost like an inventory of industry itself. There are women toolmakers, women welders, women chemists, women crane operators, women architects, women machinists—women everything.

Already the feminine touch has been found to be especially valuable in the handling of delicate instruments such as micrometers, gauges and calipers. Already women have proven themselves proficient in work that calls for constant alertness such as the inspection of castings, machinings and finished parts of routine power analysis and of testing electrical equipment.

Yes, the sewing circles of America have turned "all out" to see that Uncle Sam is properly dressed for any emergency.

Max K. Gilstrap



She Knows

Miss Edith Clarke is the Lady Quiz of the electric power business.

To fully understand what Miss Clarke does would require a thorough knowledge of trigonometry, operational calculus, differential and integral equations. But in simple language her work involves any of the various problems which frequently come up relating to the satisfactory operation of a power system.

Miss Clarke must understand the generator—steam or hydro—which produces the original electric power, and the transformers which step up the original output. She must know all about the resistance, inductance and capacitance of high-voltage transmission lines. She must know about light bulbs and hair driers and electric refrigerators and what makes an electric subway go.

At 16, Miss Clarke had never even met a woman who had graduated from college. Today Edith Clarke, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, with a Master of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a person whose word carries power comparable to that which flows in the transmission lines.

HALT! WHO GOES THERE ?
THAT'S PRIVATE ARNOLD SECORD —BEEN EATING THOSE CHOCOLATE PEP BARS AGAIN, I BET
SWISH
AND DON'T LET THAT DOG LICK ANY MORE OF THOSE CHOCOLATE BAR WRAPPERS
I'M AFRAID WE'LL HAVE TO CUT DOWN ON THOSE PEP BARS FOR A FEW DAYS, COLONEL
MESS HALL
ZING
SEE WHAT THE NEW PEP CANDY DOES FOR THE BOYS, GENERAL
CANDY - NOTHING! HE PUT TOO MUCH TABASCO ON HIS OYSTERS
L.E. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales	300,000
Previous day's sales	809,030
1941 volume to date	77,675,359
1940 volume to date	132,428,895

Stocks Hold Narrow Range; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—The latest oriental crisis failed to disturb the stock market unduly today and, while many leaders did little or nothing, a number of specialties pushed forward.

The "freezing" war between the United States and England on one hand and Japan, on the other, brokers said, had been pretty well discounted in Friday's session. While a huge amount of business with Japan will go overboard as a result of the new rift, it was suggested that most companies now have about all they can do to supply domestic requirements and those of the allies.

Slightly mixed tendencies prevailed in the list from the start and, near the final hour, dealings were slow.

Cotton futures turned downward at the opening, presumably on the outlook for cessation of sales to the Far East of this staple, but soon recovered. The silk market was closed as usual on Saturdays. Japanese dollar loans weakened further in the bond department, but bids were few for these securities.

In the stock division, Burlington Mills and Industrial Rayon bounded to new year's highs, seemingly reflecting imminent stoppage of silk imports. Celanese also advanced briskly. On the upside were U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Airlines, Bethlehem Steel, Western Union, du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Boeing.

Backward were Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil (N. J.), Anaconda, Great Northern and American Can.

Cost-of-Living Bonus Is Studied By Canadian Road

MONTREAL (Canadian Press)—The question of a wartime cost of living bonus for employees of Canadian National Railways "will be settled very soon to the satisfaction of all concerned," R. C. Vaughan, newly appointed president of the system, said.

He made no estimate of how much the bonus would cost but said it was expected to run into "several millions of dollars a year."

The president said that orders for about $20,000,000 worth of new rolling stock would be placed with Canadian firms within the next few days.

The new orders do not mean that the system is faced with any immediate shortage of equipment, Mr. Vaughan said. So far, available equipment had proved adequate and the additional rolling stock will be ordered with a view to the increased wartime freight movement "which we are told we can safely anticipate."

The system's rolling stock was in very good shape at the start of the war and was at present in a state of repair "above the average of railroads on this continent." Maintenance work on the lines had been kept up to normal despite the additional traffic due to increased industrial activity.

The president announced that the system hoped this year to pay all interest on C. N. R. bonds held by the public and said that, if this hope were realized, it would be the first time since 1929 that all interest had been paid in full.

"Unless expenses increase much more sharply than expected due to the war, we expect to pay all dividends in full this year," he said. "We budgeted for $63,000,000—enough to cover taxes as well as interest on all public-held bonds."

Fin Barnsdall Star

Barnsdall Oil Co. Sells 102 Oil Wells

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—D. R. Snow, Vice-President of Barnsdall Oil Company, said the company has sold, subject to further examination of titles, 102 producing oil wells in West Texas to the Stanolind Oil Gas Co. for $5,000,000.

The deal is one of the biggest outright sales of oil properties ever made in West Texas.

The sale includes 3,000 acres of leases on which the wells are located. Daily average gross production of the wells averages 2,500 barrels, with a net working interest of about 2,200 barrels daily.

Loans to Business Rise $55,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that banks in 101 leading cities had increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by $55,000,000, to a total $5,988,000,000, in the week ended July 16.

The principal increases were $17,000,000 in the New York City and $13,000,000 in the Chicago Federal Reserve district.

The total of business loans, which have been rising steadily as a result of the defense program, was $1,524,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Dominion Government Deposits Up

OTTAWA, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Dominion government deposits decreased $11,614,000 to $27,873,000 in the week ended July 23, it was shown in the weekly statement of the Bank of Canada. Notes in circulation decreased $2,301,000 to $399,406,000, while chartered bank deposits decreased $53,000 to $205,545,000.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53¼	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Jul 25
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 25
7¾	5½	Adams Exp(.15g)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21	21	21	Jul 23
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
44¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅛	⅜	⅜	Jul 24
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	29	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Jul 25
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 25
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18	18	18	— ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	6	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	12	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 23
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	165	164½	164½	
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	13½	13½	13½	
7⅝	5¾	Allied Stores	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
84	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅜
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	4	31	31	31	
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Amal Leath	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 25
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	17	17	17	+1
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	62	61½	61½	Jul 25
18½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	12	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	+1
83¾	51½	Am Bk N (.10g)	5	83¾	81½	83¾	+ ¼
81¼	51⅜	Am Bosch	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	Jul 24
29	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	2	2	2	2	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	10	89	88¾	89	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy.(1g)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jul 24
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 24
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111	111	111	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	Jul 19
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	9	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	14	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 25
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 24
24	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 24
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	Jul 24
50	40	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¾
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5	5	5	
19¾	15½	Am Metal (½g)	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4½k)	5	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	9	31¼	30⅞	31	Jul 25
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	6	5¼	5	5¼	Jul 25
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	9	9	9	— ¼
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	2	45	45	45	+ ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152	152	152	Jul 25
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46	45¾	45¾	Jul 24
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	4	25	24⅝	25	
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	2	11⅛	11	11	Jul 25
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	11½	11½	11½	Jul 23
19½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	14	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91	91	91	Jul 25
16⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	9	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅞
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	5	153⅞	153½	153⅞	+ ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70	70	70	— ⅜
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	70½	70½	70½	— ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	Jul 23
		Am Type Fdrs	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 25
		Am Water Wks	1	37⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 23
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
73⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	9	74¼	73	74¼	+1½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	32	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55	55	55	Jul 18
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	16	29¼	28⅜	29	+ ¼
15¾	11⅛	Anchor H .(15g)	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 24
30	26	Arch-D M .(85g)	7	29½	29½	29½	Jul 25
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
67	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½g	1	65	65	65	+ ¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	7	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 25
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jul 25
6¾	4¼	Artloom (¾g)	14	5¾	5	5½	+ ⅜
9¾	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 23
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jul 25
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	11	30¼	29⅞	30¼	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SF Ppf(5)	3	66⅝	65½	65½	Jul 24
28½	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ½
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	20½	20	20	Jul 25
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39¾	39½	39½	Jul 25
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	3	23	23	23	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 25
50¼	47½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jul 25
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	69½	69½	69½	Jul 25
9	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	12	23¼	23⅛	25⅝	Jul 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	8	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
4½	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
7⅞	5	Bangor & Ar	1	8	8	8	
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 24
9¾	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 24
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3½g	17	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jul 25
28⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27¼	27	27	Jul 23
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 23
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	9	39	38½	39	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
57	54½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 25
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 24
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	8	77½	76¼	77½	+1¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	10	122⅞	122	122	Jul 25
29⅛	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	2	29	29	29	— ⅛
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 25
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30	30	30	— ½
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jul 25
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	11	Borg-Warn .80g	2	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Boston & Maine	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 25
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 25
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 23
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	3	30½	30	30	Jul 23
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 24
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
32½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	32½	32	32½	Jul 25
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4½	4½	4½	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	4	28	27	27¾	Jul 24
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 25
19½	15¾	Burling (.95g)	38	20½	19¼	20⅜	+1⅛
55	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	55	54¼	55	+ ¾
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
22¼	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	37	37	37	
3¼	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 24
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jul 24
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 25
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	76	75¾	76	+ ¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47	47	47	— ¾
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	122	29	27	29	+2¾
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 25
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	6	3⅛	3	3	
3⅝	1¾	Cent RR NJ	3	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10½	4¼	Cent Violetta S	29	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	+1
3½	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	32⅛	31⅜	31¾	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 25
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Jul 25
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	Jul 24
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ⅝
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	+1½
3⅜	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 24
19⅜	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	16	18⅜	17¾	18	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 21
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 25
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 24
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	3	12⅜	12½	12½	— ¼
2⅞	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 24
72½	55	Chrysler (3g)	9	56⅛	55⅜	56⅛	+ ¼
10¾	8¼	City I & F (.60g)	2	10½	10½	10½	
3½	2¼	City Stores	2	3½	3	3	Jul 25
39	20¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	39	38½	38½	Jul 23
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	30	30	30	Jul 25
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	39½	38¾	39⅛	Jul 25
36	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	36	36	36	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	92	92	92	Jul 23
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Jul 25
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	2	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	1	16½	16½	16½	
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Jul 23
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 25
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	Jul 24
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 22
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Jul 24
11⅝	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	25	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	60⅞	60¼	60¼	Jul 25
30⅛	24¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 21
4	3	Congoleum (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
18½	14	Cons Airc (2g)	10	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ¼
35⅞	22½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Jul 24
15⅞	10½	Cons Cop (½g)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
8½	5¾	Cons Edison (2)	11	19⅛	19	19⅛	
62338	17¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	101¾	101½	101¾	+ ½
107⅜	95	Con Film Ind	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 25
1¼	½	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	1	10	10	10	Jul 25
11	7¼	Cons Laundries	3	2½	2½	2½	
3⅛	2¼	Consol Oil (½)	18	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6½	5¼	Con RR Cuba pf	26	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
23⅜	¾	Consol'n Coal	21	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
7	27⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	2	29	29	29	
30	15¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	+1
106⅜	99	Container (¾g)	8	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
16⅛	12½	Cont Bak (new)	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
5	4⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	11	102	101¼	102	Jul 25
102	79½	Cont Can (1g)	7	36½	36½	36½	
40½	31⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
9⅛	6⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	44	44	44	+ ⅛
43	35¼	Cont Motors	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Oil (¾g)	9	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
26¾	17⅜	Cont Steel (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jul 25
23½	15½	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
18⅞	13	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	53	53	53	Jul 23
56	52	Corn Prods (3)	2	52	51⅞	52	+ ½
53¼	42¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	20	4⅛	4	4⅛	Jul 24
4⅞	3¾	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 24
1⅞	½	Crane Co (.80e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
19⅞	13	C of Wheat(1.60)	3	17	17	17	+ ½
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	5	8¾	8½	8½	Jul 25
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(1½g)	8	22¾	22¼	22¼	Jul 25
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	48	45½	44⅜	45½	+ ⅞
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	8	94¾	93½	94¾	+1¼
6⅜	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	102	7⅜	6⅜	7⅜	+1⅛
60	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	6	60	60	60	Jul 18
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Commerce and Finance

House Minority Group Denounces New Deal Reckless Spending

Business and Industry

Babson Sees Living Costs As Reasonable

By Roger W. Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass. — We hear much talk about the increased cost of living. Thus far this is largely propaganda issued by labor leaders and men in Washington anxious to get more authority and create more government jobs. As Al Smith used to say: "Let's look at the record." Here are the official figures. The U. S. Index is based on the 1935-1939 average as equal to 100.

Official Figures

Year	U. S. A.	Canada
1926	126.3	121.8
1927	124.7	119.9
1928	122.3	120.5
1929	122.5	121.7
1936-1939 Average	123.9	121.0

(July, 1941, living costs are still 10 per cent below June, 1929, costs, while wages are 10 per cent higher.)

August, 1939	99.6	108.8
April, 1941	102.6	108.6
July 15, 1941	105. Est.	111.0 Est.

This table shows that although there has been an increase in Canadian prices of about 10 per cent since the war began, there has been an increase in United States prices of only 5 per cent. This increase has been almost wholly in foodstuffs, and that largely in cities. Agricultural communities, in which 60 per cent of our people live, have seen no average increase. In fact, the only portions really suffering are the defense areas, and their increases have been more than offset by wage increases.

A study of the Canadian figures also shows that in Canada there has recently been a decided slowing down in the rate of increases. It is very probable that the rise in United States prices will, likewise, slow down after the present excitement is over and farm prices reach parity.

What About Rents?

The cost of building has gone up 9 per cent over a year ago; but 70 per cent of this increase went to labor and taxes, not to material costs. This means that—with the exception of the Defense Areas where rents will be pegged—there will be rent increases. Most landlords during the past 10 years have barely got enough rent to pay taxes, insurance, and repairs, leaving almost nothing for interest or for themselves. They are entitled to a "break."

There also will be increases in metal goods, including toys for the children as well as automobiles, both new and used cars. Clothing will increase some until the prices of cotton and wool reach parity. But these increases are not due to the War, nor to the manufacturers. These increases are due to artificially controlled prices for cotton and other agricultural products forced upon us by Southern and Western politicians. This is not saying that the cotton, wool, grain, and fruit growers are not entitled to more than they have been getting—but let us not blame the War or Inflation for such increases. The 8 per cent rise in food prices, the 1 per cent rise in clothing, and the 5 per cent rise in coal this July compared with July, 1940, are due to politics.

Use Sense Buying

The honest answer to this entire cost of living question is this: If we insist upon having the same things in the same amounts as before September, 1939, then our cost of living will go up considerably. If, however, we will be satisfied with certain substitutes which are nearly as good and perhaps healthier and will cut out waste, we have nothing yet to fear. Of course, in saying this I assume our politicians will not foolishly start to print fake money. I also assume installment buying is to be curbed. The present figure of $5,000,000,000 tied up in installment credit is too high.

During World War I the women of my family spent more time darning socks and mending clothes and less time playing bridge. We had more pot roasts and fewer sirloin steaks. I cut out golf and had a good vegetable garden for exercise instead. We saved on gasoline and waited until after war prices became normal again before buying a new car and fur coat. My wife threw less in the garbage pail. Our total expenditures, however, did not go up, and we were happier and healthier than ever before. Pepper and spices will soar in price; but why use them?

Don't Forget Surpluses

Latest reports are that U. S. wheat and corn crops for 1941 will each exceed by 100,000,000 bushels the crops for 1940, and that Canada will, likewise, raise more wheat and other cereals. These big crops will further add to the large surpluses now in storage. The same reasoning applies to most manufactured articles not containing rubber, metals, and certain textiles. Thirty per cent of the items in the forthcoming catalogues of the big mail-order houses will show no price increases, while the total average increase will not exceed 5 per cent.

We shall have gradual inflation. Prices will go up, but this does not necessarily mean that the cost of living need go up. Although the paper-money prices during the German inflation were terribly high, there was very little increase in living costs for the mass of German workers. Potatoes were "priced" 50,000,000 marks per bushel, yet every farmer was glad to give a bushel to any husky man for a good day's work. It was the retired city people who had their money in banks and bonds—rather than in farms and good common stocks—who suffered.

However, look for real growing pains in the defense effort. Controls will soon begin to grip. Expect virtual elimination of civilian uses for many non-essentials. Supplies of luxuries will shorten, merchants will be unable to re-stock. Rail priorities will be enforced, when necessary, by the I. C. C. Electric power and gasoline will be rationed in some areas. There will be further demands for simplification and standardization of consumer items. Baruch was planning in 1918 to require that styles be eliminated, but even this need not increase the honest cost of living, which is very different from the habits of living.

Enforced Savings Alternative To Taxes as Inflation Barrier

By G. R. Ericson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back about two years ago, that section of the public which concerns itself about economic theory, about how to strike a balance between the national income and outgo, about how to put idle dollars to work, was agog over a new thesis in finance advanced by Dr. Alvin H. Hanson of Harvard University. He said that the United States had entered a new phase in its economy—an economy of consumption, rather than an economy of savings. People should try to consume more, save less. England was cited as an example of the consuming economy because its people were saving only about 7 per cent of the national income while the United States, still bogged down somewhere in the depression swamp, was saving 20 per cent of its income.

The Hanson theory doesn't seem so important today. War finds a way of introducing ideas previously thought intolerable. The necessity of safeguarding the American way of life makes even the unorthodox palatable. Today the people are once more urged to save and put their money in government securities. The consumer economy, so attractive as a cure-all, gets shelved. The big industry, for which they are saving, is armament. No longer it there a lack of an investment medium.

Federal Issues the Sponge

Federal issues are the sponge that will sop up all the extra funds flowing from the people's labor. As proof that Americans are the greatest savers in the world, it has been pointed out that savings in U. S. banks, which fell from $46,000,000,000 in 1930 to $40,000,000,000 in 1933, had risen again to around $55,000,000,000 in 1939, indicating an annual increment of about 2½ billion. But how in a democracy can the Government get an increasing proportion of this surplus income if voluntary investment is insufficient and heavier taxes politically inadvisable? The answer which has been finding increasing acceptance is complusory saving.

Such an answer might seem to the idealist an admission of defeat with regard to the campaign aimed at inducing co-operation in financing the defense effort. To sell the belief that the nation is in imminent danger and that protection involves actual sacrifice on the part of all citizens has been found to be extremely difficult. It is difficult, not because people will not sacrifice for a worthy cause or for posterity, but because so many are convinced the danger is exaggerated or that it is remote.

This difference of opinion hampers the efficiency that derives from unanimity. In the name of freedom, it may be the means of emasculating or delaying effectiveness of the means of protection. The right to remain weak, to be gullible, to stay on the fence, may be as precious to some as the right to starve—but nationally, these are superseded by the right of self-preservation. Hence, if voluntary investment in Government bonds gives inadequate aid to the national effort, and the pressure of taxation must be increased only gradually, a logical alternative is forced savings.

Savings or Taxes—Which?

It might be asked, since defense or war must eventually be paid by the citizenry, why involuntary savings are preferable to taxes. The answer lies in the person's belief that the money is coming back to him later, that it is not lost but rather held in escrow, that perhaps other people are going to pay the interest on the bond and eventually redeem the principal. In the pleasant belief that he is investing in an interest-paying obligation, he forgets that future taxation falls on the same people who were subject to the compulsory loan.

The thought of a current sacrifice is greatly mitigated by dwelling on subsequent repayment. That, of course, is not true of taxes. When imposed they are not only unpleasant but final. One gets no money back from taxes. However, the latter have these advantages. During a war period when consumption must be curtailed, they make a person more careful, since he cannot borrow on his tax receipt though he can on his bond. They save the Government interest and so keep down the public debt; they make for a sounder fiscal situation, since the public watches Federal expenditure more carefully when they feel they are paying cash. Hence they help keep down prices and so place a barrier to inflation.

Is Pay-as-You-Go Feasible?

There are some hardy individuals who would more and more advance to a pay-as-you-go basis. If this could be effected in a way to bear fairly on all income brackets, and without causing excessive hardship on business, it would be the right answer. But it never has worked nationally. A war effort absorbs more than the surplus income available after other vital needs are met, so recourse is always had to borrowing. The belief prevails that the future savings will pay for current spendings. But they hardly ever do. And so legislators begin to weigh the compulsory savings plan.

Forced savings have the double quality of being euphemistic and also practical. The euphemism consists in giving the saver the gratifying feeling that he has funds for future spending. Future taxes may entirely nullify this possibility. The practical result is that he has to deny himself certain goods and services, and these or their equivalent become available for defense purposes. Therefore, in essence, compulsory savings have as their actual reason for being, the restriction of consumption. They are the antithesis of "guns and butter," they mean that we cannot have a normal, satisfactory standard of living superimposed upon a war economy.

Production in an all-out effort is insufficient for both. And so people must do without that which they might have consumed. This is an actual cutting down of their standard of living, no matter how many defense bonds they have in the safety box.

Labor Head Favors Forced Loan

William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, advocates a government-sponsored, mandatory savings system for workers, though he includes something from defense profits to go into a fund which would serve to check inflation and to offset decreased employment following the defense production period. He would retain the fund until the end of the current crisis or until a personal emergency made use of such savings necessary. Leon Henderson, OPACS administrator, advocated last June before a House sub-committee that "a semi-voluntary system of savings" should be adopted to combat inflation. Secretary Henry Morgenthau conferred with John Maynard Keynes, a short time ago over the question of compulsory savings. A voluntary system of savings from current earnings on the part of government workers is already in force.

Already through the nation major industries as well as trade associations have embraced the idea of salary allotments for the purchase of defense bonds and stamps. It would be but one step further to make the system universal for all wage earners, a program which would require Congressional action. How much to take from the pay envelope is a moot and delicate question. The Civilian Conservation Corps has given a hint to the nation. It has started a compulsory savings plan for its enrollees under which $7 monthly is set aside in a special fund to be paid them upon discharge.

The Keynes plan to bar inflation of a forced loan or "deferred wages" while not in effect in England, is still a live issue. It proposes that compulsory savings be deposited with trade unions, friendly societies, and other beneficial institutions, eventual repayment to be guaranteed by the government through a post-war capital levy. At the same time the government must provide a minimum essential ration of essential consumption goods at low prices for everyone. The plan also includes granting of family allowances at a rate of 150 shillings per child under 15 years of age, a provision aimed at affording greater economic equality. Mr. Keynes's plan has been hailed by many experts as unrivaled.

For those who might demur at a deferred wages system, economists point out that inflation is but another form of compulsory savings. When prices rise faster than wages, the result is much more harmful to the business fabric. Or when the government sells bonds to the banks, the credit expansion is equally harmful. But the gap between Federal expenditure and income will be filled. The public must make its choice.

U. S. Trade With Japan Drops Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed that trade with Japan fell to an eight-year low in May, in advance of the present flare-up over Indo-China.

American exports to Japan in May totaled only $6,621,000, which was the lowest for any month since the depression year of 1933. How much of this decline was due to curtailed shipments of oil, metals, machinery and other war materials could not be learned, however, because the department recently stopped publication of such figures.

Drop in Exports

The May total of exports to Japan compared with $8,419,000 in April, and $13,687,000 in May of last year. For the first five months of this year, exports to Japan amounted to $47,848,000, barely more than half the $91,871,000 in the similar period last year.

These figures were made public by the Commerce Department as part of a geographical analysis of total United States foreign trade in May.

The report also showed that American imports from Japan, amounting to $10,869,000 in May, also were somewhat under April figures, which were $11,020,000. The May imports from Japan, however, contained little more than silk, which accounted for $7,870,000 of the total.

The report also showed that exports to Latin American countries rose to $85,000,000 in May, and were the highest for any month since the beginning of the war. This was 14 per cent more than April, and was due primarily to larger shipments to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. Imports from Latin America were $95,000,000. While among the highest in recent months, this figure was slightly below April.

England Big Buyer

The bulk of American trade, however, continued to center in the British Empire. The Empire took $247,000,000 of American exports in May, or approximately 64 per cent of the total. They were $7,000,000 smaller than in April, however. Imports from the Empire totaled $129,000,000, and were $12,000,000 higher.

Although Russia was on the brink of war with Germany at that time, its purchases here slumped suddenly from $5,186,000 in April to only $212,000 in May.

Comparisons of May foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (Figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	May 1940	April 1941	May 1941
Exports total	323,749	385,454	384,636
Europe	123,046	145,964	110,409
North America	90,095	110,363	123,236
South America	40,332	36,681	42,989
Asia	49,021	55,756	63,665
Oceania	8,784	8,337	7,413
Africa	12,471	28,354	36,925
Exports by Principal Countries			
Belgium	1,911	.....	.....
Canada	61,963	70,813	79,611
China	8,824	9,477	12,120
France	39,220	634	1
Germany	70	.....	.....
Italy	12,553	.....	.....
Japan	13,687	8,419	6,621
Mexico	7,472	13,193	13,770
Netherlands	1,102	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	9,791	9,487	11,618
Imports			
U. S. S. R.	499	5,186	212
United Kingdom	49,788	127,623	103,228
Imports total	211,470	287,560	296,930
Europe	38,225	35,793	23,355
North America	62,678	79,976	88,212
South America	32,344	61,597	56,048
Asia	68,147	91,157	99,923
Oceania	1,938	16,681	15,317
Africa	8,139	12,356	14,075
Imports by Principal Countries			
Belgium	3,926	1,807	297
Canada	36,191	39,357	48,192
China	7,722	7,966	8,618
France	5,351	890	398
Germany	232	288	682
Italy	4,210	18	36
Japan	9,283	11,020	10,869
Mexico	6,889	9,237	8,365
Netherlands	1,125	128	6
Philippine Islands	9,054	8,422	10,201
U. S. S. R.	2,932	2,748	3,260
United Kingdom	12,115	15,049	9,576

Bank Clearings Show Substantial Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The unprecedented expansion in business in some of the country's leading industrial centers was reflected this week in bank clearings at the major cities which showed gains ranging from 10 to 73 per cent over a year ago.

Detroit—leader for many weeks past in the steady upturn—again was in front with a gain of 73.1 per cent. New Orleans reported transactions ahead by 67.2 per cent and check turnover at Louisville was 56.4 per cent better than a year ago. Other important gainers included Cleveland, 51.4, Seattle, 49.6, Buffalo, 46.9, Minneapolis, 43.1, and Atlanta, 39.9. Clearings at New York failed to equal the gains of recent weeks but still was ahead by 10.6 per cent.

The total for 23 leading cities, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet was $6,513,815,000 in the week ended July 23. This was a net increase of 21.4 per cent over last year's total of $5,367,508,000.

Engineering Awards Over $200,000,000

NEW YORK, (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week exceeded the $200,000,000 level for the third successive week, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total was $205,877,000 compared with $206,765,000 the previous week and $52,380,000 a year ago.

Contracts stemming from the second defense construction program continued to account for the great bulk of the week's awards.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest wk	Prev. wk	Year ago
Private	$15,222,000	$17,123,000	$12,752,000
State & Muni	17,034,000	34,302,000	24,557,000
Federal	173,621,000	155,340,000	15,071,000
Total	205,877,000	206,765,000	52,380,000

Move Started to Prevent Profiteering in Coal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Moving "to prevent profiteering" in coal, the Consumers' Counsel petitioned the Bituminous Coal Administration to establish maximum prices at approximately 10 per cent above existing minimum prices.

Luther Harr, chief of the Consumers' Counsel office, declared a sharp upward price movement would impede the country's defense effort.

The counsel declared consumers had reported excessive prices in widespread markets, with increases of 50 to 75 cents a ton over minimum prices shown at some mines and with future deliveries quoted even higher.

Minority Report on Tax Bill Hits 'New Deal' Extravagance

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Sharp Republican criticism of the Administration's non-defense spending policies today signalled the probable tenor of the opposition when the $3,529,200,000 tax bill reaches the House floor early next week.

Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee expressed their criticism in a minority report on the measure, distributed by the Republican National Committee, but acknowledged they had "no alternative but to support the general objective of the bill."

Asserting it was obvious that a substantial increase in the tax burden was imperative to finance the defense program and protect the credit of the nation, the committee said the taxpayers must be "painfully aware" that the ability of the Government to finance the defense program had been "greatly impaired by the prodigality of the New Deal spenders."

"These wastrels have engaged in the greatest peace-time orgy of extravagance in all history," the report said, adding that in eight years the Administration had spent as much as it took to run the Government during the first 131 years of the country's history.

Spent $67,518,000,000

Making public their views in advance of the majority's report, scheduled for today, the Republicans contended that the Administration had spent $67,518,000,000 since it came to power and that only $5,000,000,000 of that represented extraordinary outlays for defense since the emergency program was instituted last year.

"The following table gives the unpleasant facts of the New Deal financial record from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1941. It shows that in this period, the Administration has spent 67 billions, collected 40 billions in revenues, accumulated a combined deficit of 27 billions; and increased the public debt to 49 billions, not including over 6 billions of obligations of New Deal agencies which are guaranteed by the United States.

Fiscal Year	Expenditures (millions)	Receipts (millions)	Deficits (millions)	Public Debt (millions)
1934	$6,011	$3,116	$2,895	$27,053
1935	7,010	3,800	3,210	28,701
1936	8,666	4,116	4,550	33,778
1937	8,177	5,029	3,148	36,425
1938	7,239	5,855	1,384	37,165
1939	8,707	5,165	3,542	40,440
1940	8,998	5,387	3,611	42,968
1941	12,710	7,607	5,103	48,961
	$67,518	$40,075	$27,443	.....

"In other words, the defense program did not precipitate the present crisis in Government financing, but merely made it more acute," the Republicans said.

Calling on President Roosevelt to take the lead in effecting economies, the group asserted there was room for considerable saving in the defense program itself, adding that extravagance in cantonment construction had been "so rampant as to constitute a national scandal."

"We feel that the President could make no greater contribution to the defense and security of the nation than to assume the necessary leadership in the matter of reducing non-defense expenditures," the group said. "In such an effort, he would find the people united behind him."

Turning to the tax bill itself, the minority report said some of its authors would have preferred to have seen the income tax base broadened, instead of confined to present taxpayers.

Asserting the nation's finances "are in a critical state due to the extravagant spending and reckless borrowing under the New Deal Administration during the past eight years" and that this condition "is now aggravated" by the huge defense program, the report said:

"While we must support—on the ground of imperative need—an increase in the tax burden, we at the same time insist that there should be coupled with such increase a mandatory reduction in expenditures for civil purposes. Despite the emergency, these costs have been constantly increasing."

As for defense spending itself, the report cited an investigation by a House member to show that at least $250,000,000 of $800,000,000 appropriated for cantonment construction "was wasted."

Sees 'Pet Projects' Pushed

"There are other phases of the defense program where appropriations could be spent more wisely and prudently without in any way impairing actual defense needs," the report added. "It is not too much to ask that the taxpayers of the country be given their money's worth, even in the case of expenditures for defense."

The report said the Administration itself had "freely engaged" in the practice of pushing unnecessary "pet projects" and that "millions are being spent in the guise of national defense on projects which have no remote connection therewith."

The new tax bill would impose the heaviest levies in this country's history, virtually trebling the taxes of persons in the lower and middle income brackets. It would raise approximately $1,152,000,000 from individuals through a drastic system of surtaxing starting at 5 per cent on the first dollar of taxable income; $1,322,900,000 from corporations through higher excess profits levies and surtaxes; $902,400,000 from a variety of new or increased excise taxes and $151,900,000 from higher estate and gift levies.

House passage by the end of next week was freely predicted by members of both parties, and there seemed to be little liklihood of any major changes. Chairman Robert Doughton (D—NC) said he would ask Monday for approval of procedure under which only commitee-approved amendments would be permitted when the measure reaches the floor. Republicans planned to oppose that procedure but some of them conceded their opposition would be futile.

Canadian Wheat Acreage Off

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Decrease of 6,199,000 acres or 28.7 per cent in the area sown to wheat in Canada's prairie provinces compared with last year was reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1941 wheat area was estatimed at 21,551,000 acres.

The bureau said acreages of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed showed gains.

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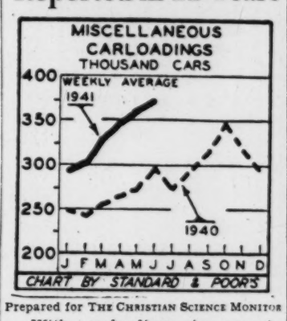
Carloadings Largest Reported in 11 Years



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With carloadings in recent weeks the largest reported in 11 years, increases this summer and fall probably will be less than normal. "Miscellaneous" freight traffic, however, which consists mainly of heavy industrial products, should continue to show marked gains over comparable 1940 periods.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.2 P. C. In July 19 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.2 per cent during the week ended July 19 to equal their 1937 peak, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's comprehensive index of approximately 900 price series is now at 88.3 per cent of the 1926 average, nearly 14 per cent above a year ago. An increase of 0.8 per cent for textile products, particularly clothing and cotton goods, contributed largely to the advance.

The upward movement during the week was fairly moderate, but quite general. Aside from the advance for textiles, farm products and miscellaneous commodities rose 0.3 per cent; building materials, 0.2 per cent, and housefurnishing goods, 0.1 per cent.

The index for foods dropped 0.4 per cent, largely because of lower prices for dairy products and fruits and vegetables; and chemicals and allied products declined 0.1 per cent. Average prices of metals and metal products remained unchanged.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	July 19 1941	P.C. Changes to Jul 19, '41 From July 12 1941	July 12 1941	July 20 1940
All commodities	88.3	88.1	+ 0.2	+13.8
Farm products	85.4	85.0	+ 0.5	+26.9
Foods	83.8	84.1	— 0.4	+19.0
Hides & leather	109.6	109.3	+ 0.3	+ 9.7
Textile products	85.0	84.3	+ 0.8	+18.2
Fuel & light mtls	79.3	79.1	+ 0.3	+10.4
Metal & products	98.6	98.6		+ 3.9
Bldg materials	102.6	102.4	+ 0.2	+10.6
Chem & allied	85.0	85.1	— 0.1	+10.5
Housefurnish'gs	95.4	95.3	+ 0.1	+ 6.0
Misc commod	81.7	81.3	+ 0.5	+ 5.7
Raw materials	85.5	85.1	+ 0.5	+20.8
Semimnfd atcls	87.6	87.3	+ 0.3	+12.6
Manufact prods	90.0	89.9	+ 0.1	+11.0
Com other than farm products	88.9	88.8	+ 0.1	+11.3
Com other than farm and foods	89.7	89.5	+ 0.2	+ 8.9

Retail Sales Are 20-24 P.C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Apparel buying slackened a bit in some stores this week, but retail sales averaged 20 to 24 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Retailers' reports indicated a more uneven day-to-day movement of trade as the first signs of a summer lull appeared in apparel lines," the credit agency said.

"Sales volume, however, was said to be continuing heavy when judged by normal seasonal standards. Few retailers felt the buying spree had spent itself, although there were some who were inclined to believe that the exceptionally heavy buying in May and June had partly borrowed from July business.

"Strength in prices was apparent not only in smaller reductions on clearance merchandise, but also in moderate increases on new-season goods," the agency continued. "Only in scattered instances was any resistance to price advances noted.

"At mid-summer sales of furs, cloth coats, and home furnishings it was found that customers were usually inclined to 'trade up' in their purchases even with the somewhat higher prices in effect. Retailers were watching these evens closely for a gauge of consumer reaction. So far results were said to be quite spotty, with some disappointing days alternating with exceptionally good ones.

"A tendency among consumers to purchase ahead on many requirements continued to be observed."

In wholesale markets, retail merchants' efforts to increase inventories in line with sales was a business spur.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Would You Bequeath A Heavy Burden?

A husband devoted to his wife may appoint her sole Executor and Trustee under his Will: It may seem to both of them a last testimony of confidence and loyalty.

Such an appointment, however laudable in sentiment, may be most unkind because it burdens the widow with a load of responsibility, work and anxious detail for which she is probably not well fitted.

It may be more considerate and effective to appoint an Executor and Trustee whose lifelong business has been to shoulder the responsibilities and complex detail of Estate administration.

You, with your attorney, are invited to consult with our officers.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

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We act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Buys Up Lead and Eases Tight Situation

NEW YORK (The Special News Service)—The situation with regard to lead, which was quite tight a week or so ago, is more satisfactory.

Lead has a thousand industrial uses, which make it highly important in the big $47,000,000,000 national defense program.

It is used heavily in the manufacture of storage batteries.

With demand for the metal expanding and lead production in the United States covering only two-thirds of domestic consumption, supplies were fast dwindling and a crisis loomed.

Then the Metals Reserve Company, the Government-owned concern which is stocking materials the nation might need later on, came to the rescue.

U. S. Buys Lead

The reserve company bought up 50,000 tons of Canadian and Mexican lead in warehouses and contracted for around 225,000 tons of future Canadian and Mexican production.

The trade sees no serious difficulties in lead now, nor in the near future, unless demand rises sharply enough to create delivery bottlenecks here and there.

The latest statistics on stocks of lead, made public this week, showed domestic supplies at the end of June were about 24,265 tons, a new low level and representing only about 12 days' shipments of refined lead at the June rate.

Domestic production in June totaled 38,669 tons, a decline of about 7,500 tons under the preceding month.

Also, secondary and foreign production was only 9,555 tons in June, a decrease of 4,850 tons under May.

June Output Drops

Total June lead production amounted to only 48,224 tons, against around 60,500 in May.

Noting the tightening situation, the Metals Reserve Company bought up 50,000 tons of lead in stock from the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada and from the Mexican properties of two United States concerns, the American Metal Company and the American Smelting & Refining Company.

The price paid for this metal, as well as the contract price for 225,000 tons of lead to be delivered here in the future, was reported as 3¾ cents a pound, delivered at Trail, British Columbia, Canada, and at Laredo, Texas.

This 3¾ cents price, plus a 2½ cents import duty which the United States Government may omit or pay to itself through profits of the Metals Reserve Company, is about equivalent to the domestic price of 5.85 cents a pound, delivered New York, to which price Administrator Leon Henderson has suggested the local market adhere.

Note Circulation Rises in England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England note circulation again climbed to a new record of £652,655,000 for the week ended July 23. Circulation figures have risen steadily since late January, with only two weeks showing a decline and one week when the figure remained stationary.

Reserves and bullion holdings were reduced, with a correspondent drop in the proportion of reserves to liabilities to 15.5 per cent, the lowest point since April 24, when the all-time low of 5.0 was reached. The ratio for the like week a year ago stood at 12.7 per cent.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 652,655, increased 1,735; bullion 1,909, decreased 85; reserves 29,354, decreased 1,819; public deposits 14,127; decreased 14,754; private deposits 173,620, increased 15,357; government securities 146,933, increased 4,000; other securities 29,471, decreased 1,645; ratio of reserves to liabilities 15.5 per cent, compared with 16.6 last week.

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Dividend Meetings

List of dividend meetings of important companies scheduled for next week follows:

Monday, July 28

Atlantic Refining Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. (Com.) (9.15 a. m.)
Savage Arms Corp. (Com.)
Youngstown Steel Door Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Tuesday, July 29

Acme Steel Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Borden Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Case (J. I.) Co. (7% Pfd.) (1 p. m.)
Deere & Co. (7% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)
National Lead Co. (7% Pfd. "A") (11:15 a. m.)
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
U. S. Steel Corp (7% Pfd. and Com.) (3 p. m.)
Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc. ($4 Conv. Pfd.) (1:30 p. m.)

Wednesday, July 30

American Bank Note Co. (6% Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.)
American Tobacco Co. (Com. and Com. "B") (4 p. m.)
Curtis Publishing Co. ($7 Pfd. and Pr. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)
Hackensack Water Co. (7% Pfd. "A") (1 p. m.)
Inland Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
National Malleable & Steel Casting Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
U. S. Freight Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. (7% Pfc. Pfd. and Com.) (10:15 a. m.)

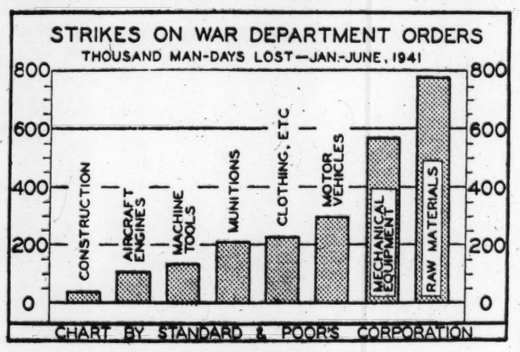
Thursday, July 31

Bethlehem Steel Corp. (7% Pfd. and Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.)
Tide Water Associated Oil Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Friday, Aug. 1

American News Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Dayton Power & Light Co. (4½% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Radio Corp. of America (Pfd.) (12 m.)
Van Raalte Co., Inc. (Pfd. and Com.) (9:15 a. m.)

Sharp Decrease in Strikes In U. S. Since Middle of June



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Although strikes in airplane and munitions factories are the ones that make the headlines, national defense is often hampered by stoppages in other lines as well.

Since mid-June, there has been a marked drop in strikes which affect War Department orders. By July 11, the total had dropped to 21 strikes involving fewer than 11,000 workers.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's so-called Second Empire, the Colonies, has been badly hit economically by the present war. Owing to lack of shipping, and foreign exchange, and to stringent economy here at home, colonial products have lost most of their markets except for war materials and have been compelled to adopt all kinds of methods to balance their budgets. In fact, the situation has become so serious in some cases that the Mother Country has had to step in and give financial aid.

Conditions naturally vary considerably in the different colonies. Thus, at one extreme are Malaya and North Rhodesia, doing good business because their products are in great demand, while at the other, are Malta and Cyprus, where conditions have been such as to make normal trade impossible. Malta is like a beseiged island unable to export but with a heavy expenditure for defense purpose. It has been granted assistance from Britain amounting to more than £1,000,000 a year.

Other Colonies Helped

Other colonies have been helped by the buying up of their products at agreed prices. Thus West African cocoa crops for both 1939-40 and 1940-41 have been taken over by the British Government, which sold the earlier crop at a loss of £250,000, and has already had buyers for almost the whole of this year's.

The entire sisal crop of British East Africa (100,000 tons restricted basis for the year beginning November 1, 1940) has been purchased at a price of £19 f.o.r. East African port. Most of this is needed for Britain's war production and the rest will be stored or sold.

All the sugar from the West Indies, Mauritius, and East Africa, has been bought up for shipment to the United Kingdom or Canada and special arrangements have been made to take the Fiji surplus, after the needs of Western Canada have been met.

The British Government also contemplates making small purchases of cotton in Tanganyika; and in some other dependencies such as Nyasaland. The local governments guarantee to purchase any balances left over.

Guarantees Payments

These are but a few examples of the way in which the Mother Country is helping the colonies to dispose of export surpluses through sale or storage, and in most cases do not cover purchases made by Britain to supply its own needs. In addition, in those cases where there is no market, or but a small one for the products of some colonies—due to lack of shipping space, in particular—the British Government has guaranteed payment.

The whole Jamaica crop of bananas, for example, is to be marketed by a common pool at a guaranteed price of 3s.0d. per count bunch in 1940-41. This is estimated to cost £500,000.

In the case of Palestine, the citrus fruit crop for 1940-41 was unsaleable but for 1941-42, it is guaranteed up to £510,000. It is planned to use part of this latter crop for the manufacture of ascorbic acid. The orange-growers of Cyprus will benefit to the sum of £16,500.

Britain is making these sacrifices in addition to those in many other fields. It is natural, therefore, it should have been emphasized in a recent parliamentary debate that people in the colonies enjoying a standard of living similar to that in Britain should make similar sacrifices by restricting consumption and increasing taxation to avoid inflation.

Has Obligations

At the same time, however, the "obligation to maintain and if possible improve the standard of living of those less fortunate but more numerous classes in the colonies whose existing standards fall short of the minimum we regard as desirable."

This statement is a reiteration of the policy laid down in Colonial Development and Welfare Act (1940) which regards it as the duty of the Mother Country to contribute generously from its resources to the economic development and social progress throughout the colonial Empire.

It is now generally acknowledged that each individual colony cannot be expected to struggle successfully against economic difficulties which are often the result of world conditions over which that colony has little or no control.

The important report of the West Indies Commission showed that a more comprehensive policy than one of niggardly financial grants from Britain was essential. Not merely colonial trade but colonial economic and social development in the widest sense would have to receive greater attention from London. Control and regular coordination on a regional or continental lines would be essential, according to Lord Moyne, Minister for the Colonies. This plan would probably have been much further advanced already had it not been for the collapse of France in June, 1940.

That the Colonial Empire, for its part, has not been unappreciative of the sacrifices of the Mother Country is shown by the fact that it has subscribed more than £20,000,000 in gifts or loans.

Republic Steel Profits Double First 6 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Republic Steel Corp. and its subsidiaries reports earnings for the first six months of this year were more than double those of the corresponding period of 1940, it was announced.

The net profit amounted to $13,618,716, equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred and prior preference stocks, to $2.22 a share on 5,670,628 common shares. The net for last year's period was $6,449,453, or 90 cents a common share.

For the quarter ended on June 30 the net profit was $5,428,749 after interest, depreciation, depletion and provisior for Federal income and excess profits taxes on the basis of present law, plus contingent provision of $2,000,000 for anticipated changes in the tax law.

After allowing for dividend requirements on 282,303 shares of 6 per cent prior preference and on 61,433 shares of 6 per cent preferred stocks, the June quarter profit is equal to 87 cents a common share. This compares with $8,189,966, or $1.35 a common share for the quarter ended on March 31, and with $3,337,730, or 47 cents a common share for the June quarter a year ago.

Higher costs, due to wage increases on April 1, a rise in prices and larger provisions for income and excess profits taxes caused the reduction in second quarter earnings, the report said. Operations were practically at full capacity in both periods.

Corporate Earnings Generally Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
Three months ended June 30:		
American Tel & Tel	$2.66	$2.40
Acme Steel	2.81	2.02
American Brake Sh	.60	.75
Budd Mfg	.51	.35
Continental Steel	1.45	.54
Eaton Mfg	1.42	1.38
Howe Sound	.83	.87
Johns-Manville	1.62	1.17
Math Alkali Wks	.66	.51
Westinghouse Elec	2.22	2.17
Worthington Pump	1.75	1.42
Six months ended June 30:		
Atlantic Refining	1.79	1.87
Bayuk Cigars	1.93	2.16
Copperweld Steel	1.68	1.05
General Electric	.90	.90
Magma Copper	1.96	1.76
Year ended May 31:		
Endicott Johnson	4.88	2.28
Twelve weeks ended June 14:		
Mead Corp	.48	.36

Stocks of Lead Drop Sharply; Output Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Lead stocks on hand at the end of last June had dropped to only 24,265 tons, 10,000 tons under the previous month and 30,000 under June, 1940, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Production for June, 1941, was ahead of June, 1940, at 48,224 tons against 42,306, but dropped far under that of May, 1941, which was 60,509.

Domsetic shipments were recorded as 57,969 tons for last month against 69,382 in May, 1941, and 49,904 in June, 1940.

Marine Insurance Change

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine insurance underwriters announced their policies would carry a warranty clause excluding from insurance against capture or seizure by the British any shipments owned by persons or firms blacklisted recently by President Roosevelt.

Many Concerns Show Gains In Second Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports of most companies for the second quarter of 1941 reveal increases in net earnings despite provision for heavier taxes. Comparisons follow:

General Cable Corp. reported June quarter net profit of $1,565,000 equal to 71 cents a share on common stock and compared with $768,156 or 29 cents a share in the June quarter of 1940. The total compared with a March quarter net of $1,006,008 or 65 cents a common share.

Lone Star Cement Corp. showed a consolidated net profit of $1,079,016 or $1.14 a share for the quarter ended June 30, against $818,055 or 85 cents a share in the corresponding quarter last year. First quarter 1941 net profit was $854,996 or 90 cents a share.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co. reported net profit for the June quarter of $1,906,018, equal to 60 cents a share, compared with $1,356,860 or 42 cents a share for the June quarter of 1940. First quarter profit this year was $2,105,362, or 66 cents a share.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. showed a net profit of $2,605,589 equal to 61 cents a share for the second quarter of this year, compared with $901,939 or 21 cents a share in the like period of 1940.

Cluett Peabody & Co. had a net profit of 1,549,311 equal to $2.11 a share on common stock in the six months ended June 30, comparing with $1,236,685 or $1.65 a share on common in the corresponding period of 1940.

Bendix Aviation Corporation and domestic subsidiaries reported net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $3,603,033, equal to $1.71 a share of the capital stock outstanding, compared with $2,361,539, or $1.13 a share, in the corresponding 1940 quarter.

For the nine months ended June 30 net profit was $9,507,894, or $4.52 a share, compared with $5,694,308, or $2.71 a share, in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year.

Container Corporation of America reported net earnings for the quarter of $663,640 equal to 85 cents a share of capital stock outstanding, compared with $509,100 or 65 cents a share, in the same quarter a year ago. For the six months ending June 30 net earnings were $1,160,691, or $1.49 a share, compared with $939,761, or $1.20 a share, for the corresponding 1940 period.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and subsidiaries reported net earnings for the quarter of $346,925, equal after preferred dividend equirements to 70 cents a share, compared with $420,487, or 87 cents a common share, in the same quarter of 1940. For the six months ended June 30, net earnings were $490,681, or 95 cents a common share, compared with $538,713, or $1.05 a common share, in the corresponding 1940 period.

Intertype Corporation reported June quarter net profit of $76,416 equal to 34 cents a common share, against a June quarter, 1940, net profit of $34,751, or 15 cents a share after loss of Intertype, Ltd., March quarter, 1941, net profit was $122,910 or 55 cents a share.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., lockmakers, reported net profit for the June quarter of $434,692, or 89 cents a share, compared with $210,858, or 43 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

Lambert Co., makers of toilet preparations, estimated consolidated net profit for the June quarter at $175,712, or 23 cents a share, compared with adjusted net profit in the like 1940 period of $111,923, or 15 cents a share.

American Home Products Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the first six months of $2,201,000, or $2.72 a share, compared with $2,157,588, or $2.68 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. reported net profit for the first six months of $978,092, or 83 cents a share, compared with $818,008, or 69 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

Victor Chemical Works reported net profit for the June quarter of $373,015, or 54 cents a share, compared with $258,855, or 37 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

R. G. Le Tourneau, Inc., makers of earth-moving equipment, reported today net profit for the first six months of 1941 of $1,613,748, equal to $3.58 a share, compared with $1,152,043 or $2.56 a share for the corresponding period of 1940.

Beech-Nut Packing Co. showed net profit for the first six months of 1941 of $1,561,490, equal to $3.57 a common share, compared with a first half 1940 surplus available for common stock of $1,461,018 or $3.34 a common share.

Continental Roll & Steel Foundry Co. reported net profit of $550,486 for the six months ended June 30, compared with $286,156, estimated equal to 55 cents a common share, for the like period of 1940.

Parker Rust-Proof Co. reported June quarter net profit of $295,591, equal to 69 cents a share on common stock, against $230,845, or 54 cents a common share in the June quarter last year. First six months net profit was $570,447, or $1.33 a common share, compared with $502,162, or $1.17 a share in the first half of 1940.

Defense Housing Increases Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, told the House Banking Committee that in 15 weeks applications for $85,709,000 worth of mortgage-insured defense housing were received.

He said a $100,000,000 fund was made available March 28 and that $200,000,000 more was needed at once. The bill under study to grant the increase was termed "an administration" measure by Mr. Palmer.

Actual allotments have been made for $62,758,000 worth of housing, on 17,542 applications Mr. Palmer said, and 6,379 houses actually were under construction July 15.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Close Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat:			
September	1.06⅛	1.06⅛	.74⅛
December	1.07⅛	1.07¾	.75⅛
May	1.09⅞	1.09¾	.76½
Corn:			
September	.75½	75½	.60⅝
December	.77⅞	.78⅛	.57¼
May		.80½	.59½
Oats:			
September new	.37¾	.37¾	.28⅞
December	.39¾	.39½	.29¾
May	.41⅜	.41¾	.31⅛
Soybeans:			
October old	1.39¾	1.39⅛	.74
new	1.39¾	1.39⅛	
December	1.39½	1.39⅜	.74⅛
Rye:			
September new	.59⅜	.59¼	.43¾
December	.62⅝	.62½	.46⅛
May		.65¾	.49⅛
Lard:			
September	10.45	10.42	5.87
October	10.55	10.52	5.65
December	10.72	10.72	5.82
Bellies:			
September	....	13.00	....
October	....	13.50	....

Boston Stocks

July 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Am Tel rts	1 9-32	1 8-32	1 8-32	1 9-32
8.75	Bos & Albany	92½	92¼	92¼	92¾
6.00d	Bos Edison	27⅞	27¾	27¾	28
...	Bos & Me pr pf	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
...	Copper Range	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
...	E Mass St Ry	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
...	East Mass A	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
2.50	First Nat Stors	39	38⅝	39	38⅝
...	Lamson	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
...	Maine Cent	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	123	122¾	123	122½
.40	Shawmut Asso	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	39	39	39	38
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	61	60½	60½	61

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Air Express Revenue In May Sets Record

By the Associated Press

New York

Long-haul national defense traffic boosted air express shipments in the Nation to 891,121 pounds during May compared with 573,860 pounds in May, 1940, Railway Express Agency reported, an increase of 55 per cent.

May gross revenue was the highest in history, the Agency said, and 46 per cent more than in May, 1940.

During June this year 44,856 shipments were made from the metropolitan New York air terminals against 35,180 in June, 1940.

L. I. Lighting Co. To File With SEC Refinancing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An application for approval of a refinancing program involving approximately $41,000,000, is to be filed soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Long Island Lighting Company, Edward F. Barrett, president of the company, announced.

Mr. Barrett outlined the plans which call for issuance of $10,292,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1971, $19,669,000 of 3⅝ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1971, $6,500,000 of 4 per cent debenture bonds due from 1951 to 1961, $2,500,000 of 2¼ per cent serious notes maturing from 1947 to 1951 and $2,000 of 2½ per cent serial notes maturing from 1947 to 1951 and $2,000,000 of 2½ per cent serials notes maturing from 1942 to 1946.

Under the plan, insurance companies holding $10,292,000 of 4 per cent bonds due in 1960 would take a like amount of new 3½s in exchange. Institutions holding $19,669,000 of 4 per cent bonds would exchange them for the new 3⅝ per cent obligations. The $6,500,000 of 4 per cent debenture bonds would be sold to one insurance company and would mature $600,000 a year from 1952 to 1956 and $700,000 annually from 1957 to 1961. Another insurance company would buy the $2,500,000 of serial notes maturing at the rate of $500,000 a year from 1947 to 1951 and a group of banks would buy the $2,000,000 serial note issue.

The plan was said to have been designed to utilize savings in annual fixed charges to reduce outstanding debt, with the larger savings in later years allowing for an increase in the provision for payment of principal.

Slichter Thinks Post-War Boom Is Entirely Possible

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard economist, says the United States might have a tremendous post-war boom instead of a terrible depression, through shortages of consumer's goods and some types of industrial products created during the war.

Speaking at the fifth annual Stanford Business Conference Friday, he rejected the notion that America is headed for a dark age of stagnation.

"No generation,' he said, "which must face the issues we are called on to face . . . will ever produce a dark and stagnant age.

"If it be true that great issues mold men, and I think they do, then the disturbances that we are going through must be the prelude to great events and the dawn of one of the world's great ages must not be far distant."

Furniture Business Records New Highs

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Despite the fact that June was a "between markets" month in the furniture industry, new highs comparable only to 1929 figures were recorded during the month, Seidman and Seidman, furniture accountants, said.

Orders booked were more than double (118 per cent) in dollar value compared with those booked in the corresponding month of 1940, and a preliminary survey showed unfilled orders 244 per cent above a year ago.

The volume of new orders dropped 11 per cent from May, but the accounting firm stated the decline was far less than the seasonal average.

Shipments climbed one per cent above the May figure to a point 74 per cent in excess of June, 1940. Pay rolls jumped six per cent and number of employees rose five per cent from May. In comparison with the June figure for 1940, pay rolls were up 53 per cent and number of employees 24 per cent.

Grumman Aircraft Has Record Plane Backlog

NEW YORK (AP)—Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., which is making naval fighter planes, reported a backlog of $74,500,000 in orders and said it was an all-time company record.

The stack of unfilled orders increased to the record figure from $63,500,000 on Jan. 1, despite first quarter deliveries of $3,261,000 and second quarter deliveries of $5,579,000, the report said.

Baldwin June Orders Jump

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works announced that its dollar value of orders in June by the Baldwin company and subsidiaries was $40,635,672, as compared with $10,055,883 for June a year ago.

How Industry Can Get Men From Army

WASHINGTON (AP) — If you are a defense manufacturer who would like to have one or more of your former employees released from military service and returned to vital factory operations, the man to write about it is Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

This was the information given by the War Department in response to inquiries about the practical working out of the recently announced policy that trained workers now in the Army would be released when their services were urgently needed in industry.

Officials reiterated that no blanket releases would be granted and that each case would be decided on its individual merits.

According to general instructions issued by the Department, here is the procedure which must be followed:

Company Must Apply

The company, not the individual soldier, must make a separate request for each ex-employee it wishes released, and must agree under oath to re-employ the worker immediately.

The request, in affidavit form, should be addressed to Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, at Washington, D. C.

In each application the employer must state whether the soldier is "related to the signer of the request for release or to any member of the firm." This requirement was described as designed to eliminate the possibility of employers taking advantage of the new policy to obtain release of relatives.

The employer must also prove "to the satisfaction of the War Department' 'that the soldier is a key man needed in defense production or in the operation and maintenance of essential services, and "that there is a shortage of technicians in this category."

When released, enlisted men and trainees are transferred to the enlisted Reserve Corps as occupational specialists. They may be recalled to active military duty if they later leave their defense industry positions. Since no provision exists for enrolling national guardsmen in the enlisted reserve, guardsmen released will receive honorable discharges.

Must Notify Adjutant General

Upon obtaining release of a key man, the company must notify the Adjutant General of the Army in Washington, by letter, of the date of re-employment. If the man leaves the firm thereafter the adjutant general must be notified of the date and reason for his severance.

The release request must be "initiated and executed under oath by the responsible head" of the firm which employed the soldier when he entered military service. It must be submitted in triplicate.

Information to be included in each application must cover fully personal data on the soldier such as his age, home address at time of induction, marital status and description of his dependents.

In telling why the soldier is needed by his firm, the employer must also give full information on the man's former duties, his salary at time of leaving firm, reason for leaving, steps taken to obtain deferment (if he is a selective service trainee), his present Army station, if known, and all other facts pertinent to showing why the Army should release him.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Car & Fdry Co pf	$2.04	..	Aug. 29	Aug. 22
Dom-Scottish Inv Ltd	50c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Mich Gas & El 7% pf	$1.75	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Mich Gas & El 6% pf	$1.50	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Wood (Alex & Jas) pf	$1.75	..	Aug. 1	July 16
Extra				
Agnew-Surpass SS	20c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Am Ins (Newark)	5c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Bayside N B (N Y)	75c	..	Aug. 1	July 2
Fidelity & Dep Co (Balt)	$1	..	July 31	June 16
Initial				
Am Hydraulics	5c	..	July 25	July 15
Irregular				
Cincin St Ry	20c	..	Aug. 1	July 18
Clark (D L) Co	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
Cons Coppermines	15c	..	Aug. 8	July 25
Elec Household Util Corp	15c	..	July 25	July 10
1st Boston Corp	60c	..	July 29	July 19
Randall Co B	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 18
Agric Nat Bk (Pittsfield, Mass) capital	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Bronxv Tr Co (Bronxville, N Y)	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Bullocks Inc pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
Century Shares Trust Shares ($1)	41c	..	Aug. 1	July 18
Columbia Gas & El 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 19
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 15	July 19
do 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 15	July 19
Columb Pict pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Dallas P&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
First Stamford Nat Bk & Tr Co (Conn)	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Gen Shoe	25c	..	July 31	July 15
Grace Nat Bk (NY)	$3	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Interchem Corp	40c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Kerr-Addison Gold M Ltd	5c	..	Aug. 28	Aug. 7
Lincoln Ptg. pf	87½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Lindell Trust Co, St. Louis, Mo	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Naumkeag Tr, Mass	25c	S	Aug. 1	July 3
Nek-sa-Eds Pa Co	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
do	50c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Occidental Ins	30c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Ohio P P 7 pf	58¾c	M	Aug. 1	July 19
do 6 pf	50c	M	Aug. 1	July 19
do 5	41⅔c	M	Aug. 1	July 19
P. S. Col. 7 pf	58¾c	M	Aug. 1	July 19
Do 6 pf	50c	M	Aug. 1	July 19
do 6 pf	50c	M	Aug. 1	July 19
Randall Co "A"	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
R I Hosp Tr Co	$20	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Royal Tr Co, Mont	80c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Silex Co	30c	Q	Aug. 11	July 31
3d Nat Bk & Trust Co	45c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 4
do	45c	Q	Nov. 10	July 1
Regular				
Bayside N B (N Y)	25c	S	Aug. 1	July 2
Cons Royalty Oil	5c	Q	July 25	July 15
Cuneo Press	37½c	..	Aug. 1	July 19
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Dominion & Anglo Inv pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
5th 3d Un Tr (Cin)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Do	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Lazarus (F & R) Co	35c	Q	July 25	July 15
Nat Chem & Mfg	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Pacific Ltg Corp	75c	Q	Aug. 15	July 30
Provincial Transp	20c	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Second N B (Nashua)	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Do	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 3⅛s 43-46	110.30	110.30	110.30
1 2⅜s 59-56	110.22	110.22	110.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
14 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	78	78
10 Allegh Val 4s 42	101 29-32	100 29-32	
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	18½
20 Am & For P5s 2030	59	59	59
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101⅝
7 Am T&T 5½s 43	101 9-32	101 9-32	
1 Am T&T 3½s 66	109	109	109
2 Am T&T 3½s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
27 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	110⅛	110⅜	110⅜
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	109	109	109
8 AT&SF 4s 95	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
12 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅜	91¼	91¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 A C Line clt 4s 52	70	70	70
1 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65½	65½
1 B&O 95 st C	39¾	39¾	39¾
24 B&O 2000 st D	36	35¾	35¾
28 B&O cv 60 st	31⅝	31½	31½
8 B&O S W 50 st	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49¾	49¾	49¾
12 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110¼	110	110⅛
1 Beth Stl 3⅛s 52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
39 Boston&Me 4½s 70	32⅞	32½	32½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 Bush Herm 4s 52	76½	76½	76½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	81¼	81¼	81¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	54½	54⅜	54½
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	105	105	105
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	17½	17⅜	17½
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	81⅜	81	81
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¼	93	93
2 Chi & E Ill inc '97	29	29	29
5 Chi Gt West 4s '88	67	67	67
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	12⅛	12	12⅛
56 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12	12	12
12 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	40	40	40
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	28½	28½	28½
16 Chi&NW cv 4¾s249	2	2	2
8 Chi&NW 4s 87	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	44¼	44½	44½
3 CDI&P 4½s 52A	15¼	15	15
10 CRI&P 4s 88	23½	23½	23½
25 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13½	13⅜	13⅜
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108⅞	108⅞
4 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
5 CC&StL 4s 99 StL	76	76	76
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
4 Col&So 4½s 80	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Col &So Ch El 3¼s 70	109½	109½	109½
6 ComMack inc 60ww	30	30	30
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Con Rys 4s 56	27	27	27
3 CubaNoRy 5½s '42	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 CubaNoRy 5½s'42 ct	19	18⅞

Oil Antitrust Action Delves Into Advertising

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 26—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General and the Administration's arch nightmare to big business, has brought another avalanche of uneasy apprehension down on his head over what might appear on the surface to be the launching of a crusade against advertising.

Actually it looks very much as though Mr. Arnold, who often turns out to be much less dangerous than he sounded, is only trying to track down a suspicion he has that the big oil companies in the United States are using advertising in a way which, according to Mr. Arnold's view of things, is destroying competition and therefore, incidentally, the source of advertising.

Whatever the reason, the fact is that the big advertising firms which make their living from putting pictures of "Skippy," or old horses gazing with admiration at streamlined gasoline company mascots, or bronzed heroes of automobile racetracks, on the nation's billboards or in newspapers or over the air, have sent their lobbyists scurrying about Washington for explanations of a letter which went out from Mr. Arnold's office.

The Advertising Question

It all stems from a letter dated July 8 which was mailed to each defendant in the Government's great antitrust suit against the American Petroleum Institute and its members. The letter asks the companies for particulars on what they spend for advertising and where and how. And it ends with the cryptic and, to advertising men, highly disturbing invitation to the oil companies to submit:

"A statement outlining the necessity and desirability of advertising branded products of your company, together with available statistics showing cost of advertising per dollar of sales, cost of advertising per unit sold, and the extent to which competitive forces have compelled the adoption of advertising methods and policies of your company."

Mr. Arnold hastened yesterday to assure one seeker after enlightenment that he is no enemy of advertising. In fact he insisted that he felt deep affection for advertising so long as it was used to stimulate competition. His current complaint, he indicated, is that advertising is now being employed by the big oil companies "as one instrument in building up monopolies on a market."

Why They Want It

An official spokesman for the Department of Justice explained today that the information requested on advertising is intended only for the use of the Department of Justice "in connection with marketing problems being discussed between the department and the negotiating committee of the oil companies."

With the oil monopoly case apparently approaching the crucial stage of negotiations looking towards a consent decree it is probable that the Department of Justice is not tipping off its hand entirely on things to do with its strategy. But the most reasonable explanation of the affairs seems to be that it is a maneuver in the last stages towards a settlement of the suit.

This theory is strengthened by the fact that on succeeding days other form letters went to the same oil companies seeking information on other aspects of the oil business.

On July 9 Mr. Arnold wanted to know all about the exchanges of gasoline between different companies whereby they sell each other's gasoline under their own labels—a practice admitted to by most companies during the Temporary National Economic Committee hearings.

Gasoline Pumps

On July 10 Mr. Arnold was curious about the numbers of gasoline pumps which the oil companies own and on what terms they loan or lease them to filling stations.

On July 11 Mr. Arnold wanted to know all about the connections between the companies and the filling stations.

On July 12 Mr. Arnold's curiosity wandered into the fuel oil and oil burner activities of the oil companies.

The reason he apparently wants to know about such things is because Mr. Arnold is a firm believer in the doctrine that the production, distribution and marketing of a given product should be in different hands. His assistants in the oil company suit point out that the oil industry is the biggest business in the country in which monopoly extends from the initial production to the final sale to the consumer.

The theory is that gasoline service stations should be just as independent of the producer or distributor as the grocery store is independent of a particular brand of canned soups. The Justice Department apparently considers that for a gasoline producer to own or control his retail outlets is just as harmful to the general public as the pre-prohibition practice of breweries owning their own saloons was generally considered to be. When prohibition was repealed this previous abuse was so widely recognized that precautions were taken to prevent the revival of "tied houses."

Purpose of Suit

Mr. Arnold is now crusading against "tied gasoline filling stations," in fact he wants to break up the business into producers, refiners, pipe line operators, wholesale distributors and retail sellers. The original antitrust attack on oil monopoly attempted to break it up into perpendicular units, that is, many different companies each of which did a business involving everything from producing to retail marketing.

This approach to oil monopoly was only partially successful since the entire business remained in a few groups which, according to some contentions, work almost as closely together now as the old Standard Oil Company of pre-antitrust days did with itself. So the new approach is to try to split it up horizontally. The company which refines must neither own wells, pipe lines nor distribution systems. The filling station is to be completely free from any connection with a single brand of gasoline and able to sell whatever brands the operator chooses.

That is Mr. Arnold's ideal. And in his approach to it he is seeking every type of information which will throw light on the interlocking nature of the business.

As for the advertising angle, Mr. Arnold apparently suspects that the current type of gasoline and oil advertising has some relationship to the "tied filling station" situation.

Seeks Full Information

"This inquiry," he said in reference to his advertising questions, "is to see how far advertising is used to compel gasoline filling stations to deal in only one line of products—which I think is a monopolistic practice intended to crush competition."

Mr. Arnold calls the practice "full line forcing." Here is the way he thinks it works. A company advertises a particular gasoline until a demand is created among the buying public. A filling station owner decides that he wants to take advertage of all that advertising and handle that particular brand of gasoline. He tries to buy it, but discovers that he can get it only under two conditions. The first is that he handles that gasoline exclusively. The second is that he takes on, also exclusively, the entire line of products of that company from mosquito extermination fluid to oil burners.

What Mr. Arnold says he would like to see would be advertising that really told something about respective merits of products. He thinks such advertising would be an asset to the public because it would induce competition in improving the products. But he objects to advertising which merely repeats a name because he suspects that the real purpose of advertising—call it—Skiddo gasoline is to force the public to buy Skiddo tires, oil, grease, burners, etc.

So Mr. Arnold asked about advertising without saying just why. And the advertising profession had several troubled nights. And Mr. Arnold today says most emphatically that he has only the kindest feelings towards advertising and really entertains affectionate regards for the members of the advertising profession and hopes that his activities will stimulate and not harm their business.

Which is just about all one can discover about the matter until the antitrust suit is settled one way or another and the whole thing comes out into the open.

OCD Adopts Insignia For Civilian Corps

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — Official insignia for air raid wardens, fire watchers, bomb squad members and other volunteer workers have been adopted by the Office of Civilian Defense.

The insignia would be worn on arm bands, officials said, and serve as identification of various types of workers who would not be in uniform.

The various designs were adopted after a study to determine which would provide greatest visibility under adverse conditions and some were tried out in crowds and in buildings wrecked by fire, officials said.

The designs are circular and worked in red, white and blue. The fire watcher insignia contains a sketch of a flame and that of the bomb squad members bears an outline of an airplane. In all, 15 types were adopted.

La Follette Raps Ickes' Epithets

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — Former Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin asserted that Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in recent denunciations of critics of President Roosevelt's foreign policy "sounds more like a Hitler than an American Cabinet member."

He told a Richmond Hill rally of the America First Committee in a prepared address that President Roosevelt should find something "useful and constructive for Mr. Ickes to do before he and others like him shatter all hopes for national unity."

"Mr. Ickes has been racing around the country behaving like a cranky and cantankerous shrew, forever scolding and smearing," Mr. La Follette said. "The taxpayers of the United States never intended to pay a Cabinet officer $15,000 a year for the sole purpose of insulting their intelligence with an almost daily exhibition of name-calling . . ."

'First Citizen'

Mead Herrick

Harold E. Reed

Ice plant operator and community builder whose name appears in gold letters in the Laguna Beach, Calif., City Directory. Inset: "Tommy Drew," Sealyham terrier owned by Miss Margaret J. Drew, is only dog to have his name listed in the Directory.

Publisher of Laguna Beach Directory Finds Unique Way to Honor Citizen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif.—Sam Dawson, publisher of the 1941 City Directory of Laguna Beach, has found a new, and at the same time unique way of honoring the person who, in his opinion, has done the most for the community during the year.

This year, for the first time, this distinction is bestowed upon Harold Reed, World War veteran, ice plant operator, decorator, designer—but first and last—a community builder.

His name and that of his wife (Mrs. Barbara Reed), address, and business occupations, are printed in gold letters in the Directory. Following the customary directory data is appended the following: "The First Citizen of Laguna Beach."

Since coming here in 1922, Mr. Reed has been actively identified with numerous community undertakings. He has designed and built several prize-winning floats for the art colony's entry in the Pasadena Rose Tournament and other Southern California events.

The idea of using this novel method of honoring a fellow townsman for services rendered the community, originated with McDonald White, whose letter to the publisher appears on the flyleaf of the Directory.

Another feature of the 1941 City Directory is the inclusion of "Tommy Drew," the name of a Sealyham terrier, with his pen picture. "Tommy" is listed with his owner, Miss Margaret J. Drew.

Hens Are Urged to Put Production Of Eggs on Speed-Up Defense Basis

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—Spurred on by a Government supported market, the Nation's poultry raisers are heading for a record egg production year, which, however, will have little comparison with next year's expected bumper output, trade experts said today.

Government appeals to increase egg production for the food-for-defense program, under which the Government already has purchased more than 80,000,000 dozens of eggs since January, together with nine-cent-a-dozen higher prices than a year ago, have resulted in a concerted effort by poultry raisers to get the most out of their egg layers as well as to increase their flocks to the limit.

Egg production for the first five months totaled 1,714,583,500 dozens—an increase of 0.3 per cent over last year's record output for the period. Since then egg production is being maintained at a level above a year ago, traders estimated.

In the meantime, however, during May and June commercial hatchery production of baby chicks exceeded the same period of 1940 by 98,329,000 chicks, the largest increase ever recorded, traders said.

In June alone the output was estimated at 130,183,000 chicks, compared with 77,036,000 in the same month of 1940, which was the previous record for that month. The number of eggs set in June exceeded by 83 per cent the number set a year earlier, and advance orders for fulfillment by the beginning of this month or later were 72 per cent larger.

Of course, traders said, not all but a good majority of these chicks will be used for egg-laying purposes. Something of an idea as to what egg production will be next year, they said, can be gathered when one considers this enormous increase in hatchings of baby chicks, together with the means whereby producers reached a new high in egg output this year.

The number of egg layers on farms throughout the year so far was smaller than last year—1½ per cent smaller in June—but by better care and feeding poultry raisers increased the egg-laying rate in June to 15 eggs a hen, an all-time record.

Match Peddler Had Only a Smile But He Cheered Busy New Yorkers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 26—Nameless to hurrying passersby, he sat in the front of the building at 44 Exchange Place—a match peddler.

It seemed that his stock in trade never diminished, never grew, as he sat there with a cheery smile on his face. There were always some coins in his cardboard box, however—pennies, dimes and quarters—passersby had dropped in his lap.

None of them knew him. None knew whence he came, whither he went when the evening shadows enveloped the skyscrapers of Manhattan, the enchanted isle. He was just one of the immense fringe of poor-in-pocket of the great city.

All he had was a smile.

It was on his face in the heat of summer and in the rain, the sleet, the snow and the biting winter winds that sweep Exchange Place.

Through the seasons he sat there to sell wares that found no buyers and to receive the gifts of small coins that more fortunate men and women gave him. And as they dropped them into his cardboard box they always looked into his smiling face and heard a grateful:

"I thank you."

There was something about this nameless man than appealed to them. It was an inwardness that was reflected outwardly.

It was obvious to the thousands who passed him as he sat there by the building's ledge that all was not well with this penny-match merchant. Indeed, to outward appearances, things were quite wrong with him. The years had streaked his thin hair with white and bent his body, but heat and cold, poverty and want had never dimmed the light that shone within him.

He was all right inside.

He is no longer at his old post today, but the memory of him lingers there and his smile has left its impress on the place where he sat by the building's ledge.

Aluminum Collectors Undaunted by Brass

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26 (AP)—Firemen collecting aluminum for defense rubbed their chins thoughtfully when an over-zealous patriot sent, not aluminum, but copper and brass scraps.

Then someone hit on an idea.

They took the contribution to a junkyard, and the junk dealer gladly traded them a pound of aluminum for each two pounds of brass and copper.

All Defense $50,785,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 26

Actual and proposed defense expenditures total $50,785,000,000, the Office of Production Management disclosed in a compilation which included British orders in this country.

The total of United States appropriations and contract authorizations, including funds made available to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was $47,116,000,000, as of July 15. Orders placed by the British commitments included $11,957,000,000 for airplanes; $8,483,000,000 for naval vessels, merchant ships, and transportation equipment; $8,081,000,000 for guns and ammunition; $5,530,000,000 for industrial facilities; $4,353,000,000 for posts, depots, and other non-industrial construction; $4,000,000,000 for other equipment and $8,381,000,000 for miscellaneous items.

Australian-Built Planes Numbering 1,000 in Air Oct. 31

MELBOURNE, Victoria (AP)—One thousand Australian-built planes, including a number of Beaufort bombers, will be in the air by Oct. 31, Senator J. W. Leckie, Commonwealth Minister of Aircraft production, declares.

Air Force Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Royal Australian Air Force has increased 1,100 per cent in strength since the outbreak of war, according to the Australian Treasurer, Arthur William Fadden.

New operational stations and bases have been established at strategical points throughout the continent, he said, to allow the air force to work more swiftly and with greater hitting power in the event of war spreading to the Pacific. In 14 months, reconnaisance planes had flown more than 3,000,000 miles, searching 60,000,000 square miles of sea, looking for enemy sea raiders and giving protection to convoys and merchant ships.

When this mileage was taken into account, also the fact that Empire trainee pilots alone flew distances equivalent altogether to three times round the world each day, it must be obvious that petrol rationing in Australia was necessary, he said.

Wheeler's Daughter Resigns NLRB Post

ST. Louis, Mo., July 26 (AP)—Miss Frances Wheeler, daughter of United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, resigned yesterday as a field examiner for the National Labor Relations Board office here.

Miss Wheeler, whose father has been a bitter critic of the Roosevelt Administration's foreign policy, declined to give her reasons for resigning except to say she had contemplated quitting for several months.

She said she would join two sisters at Lake Geneva, Wis., for a brief vacation and then seek other employment.

Miss Wheeler has been a Government worker since 1938.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with exceptional low-priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. A-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you quick cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make 100%. 14 popular assts. Samples on approval CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. D-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Etchings, Religious Boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Good profits. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-60, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 47, Rochester, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

50 BEAUTIFULLY colored, name-inscribed cards $1.00. Free Samples. Lincoln Multigraphers, 747 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30, William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

PAYING GUESTS

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.

is to New England what Williamsburg is to Virginia. Routes 5-10. Folder. Old Deerfield Inn.

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open

Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
645 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

GREENWICH, CONN. — Beautifully built stone home, 10 rooms, easy to care for; 7 master rooms, 5 baths, 4 servants' rooms with 2 baths; large sun porch, etc.; ideal for large family; about 3 acres grounds; price low for quick sale. Write Box S-27, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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REAL ESTATE — Rentals, cattle ranches, desirable acreage farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable rooms. STONE HOUSE, 204 Fifth St., cor. Jefferson Ave.; near the home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN. Tel. 5869.

STOP EN ROUTE TO BOSTON
Enjoy a restful night in modern home 104 miles west of Albany. Thora Oxland, Morrisville, N. Y., Route 20. Gifts—antiques.

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCHES offer liberal earnings—full, spare time. Experience unnecessary. Factory direct. Low prices for fine quality, quick deliveries, help get orders; faster repeats. Liberal Commissions. All business firms prospects. Free Outfit. Instructions. American Match & Printing Co., Dept. 726M, 4822 South Trumbull Ave., Chicago.

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WOMEN, well acquainted in their communities, as representatives for Monitor advertised books. Sales helps, generous commissions. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED business man, office centrally located in Boston, effected by international situation, wishes connection as manufacturers' representative—or what have you to offer? Box L-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
New apartment building, 17 Monmouth Court (near Carlton and Beacon Streets); distinctive 4-room apartments, every improvement; selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; Electric refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $42.50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

LOW RENTAL
Brookline, Mass.; attractive 5-7 room apartments; deluxe service; inspection invited. Call Asp. 5195.

MEDFORD, Mass.—65-A Ashland Street; 6-room, second-floor apt. Tile bath, hot water heat, oil burner; garage. Newly refinished. $55. Call Mystic 0864-J.

WAYLAND, MASS.
Modern 4-room heated apartment, center of village. MORGAN, Wayland 235.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 157 Beacon Street—Delightful Suite, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bath; ideal location.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Immediate sublet 3-room corner apt., overlooks garden; cool; near all transits; $60. NE. 0-3409. Write Box H-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Professional woman with studio furnishings wishes to select and share with woman a midtown apt.; rooms off foyer; cross ventilation; rent $45. MU. 4-4800, Apt. 306, So., evenings.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 8746.

COUNTRY BOARD

FOR those desiring peace and solitude for rest or study; lovely historic, picturesque home with all modern conveniences; fine food; 55 miles from Boston. JOSEPHINE HADDOCK, Epping, N. H.

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

WOMAN wishes very reasonable boarding place outside New York. White Room 409, 133 Ave. B, New York City.

FARM WANTED

SUMMER home farm wanted, 8-10 rooms with improvements, on or very near lake, within 100 miles N. Y. C.; all cash for desirable proposition. Write H. S. BARNET, 149 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

9-PIECE inlaid mahogany dining set; kitchenaid electric mixer, all attachments; 3 Oriental rugs, indestructible steamer trunk, china. Melrose 1593 (Mass.).

FOR SALE OR RENT

GRANBY, MASS. — Four-room summer cottage; on hard road. Write 11 Florida St., Springfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

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WANTED—Experienced on fabricated structures, hoisting machinery. Box N-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OPPORTUNITY for young man school age, with neat appearance and personality, to work days; apartment hotel desk work, knowledge of typewriting. Box M-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD. — Beautician, an experienced all-round operator who could take care of shop. Mrs. Mary B. Phillips, 4329 Harford Road. Tel. Hamilton 2307.

EARLY middle aged Protestant in suburban Boston home; widower with 3 children of school age desires person who is reliable, trustworthy and interested in children; plain cooking; good home offered; wages $15; references required. Box M-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Sept. 1; educated, refined; Christian Scientist preferred. Write full information; father and daughter. Box N-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Housekeeper for business couple, willing exchange services in small country home, Connecticut, for board, room and pin money; Christian Scientist. Write Box W-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Telephone operator and receptionist for busy board in large, high-grade office; state experience, age and marital status. Box M-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HUDSON, MASS. — Brookvale, for sale, an attractive colonial homestead, 8 rooms, 4 fireplaces; 5 acres with elm-shaded lawn and shrubbery; large cement and stone porch in rear facing a lawn and orchard; running water, hot-water heat, electricity; stable and two-car garage; brook with riparian rights; 18 acres of woodland 3 minutes from house. Phone Owner, TROwbridge 1050.

MELROSE, MASS.—$6200; East Side; white colonial, 6 rooms and sun porch, long living room, fireplace, kitchen has breakfast nook and white sink, steam heat, oil, garage; rose bushes and shrubbery; near the Christian Science church. Malden 6270.

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WANTED to buy modern 6 or 7 rm. house in the Wellesleys; desirable neighborhood. Post Office Box 64, Wellesley, Mass.

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KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms, hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, twin beds, convenient baths, living rooms fireplace, sunparlor, delicious cooking, $21-$23 weekly. Augusta English.

HOUSE OF FRIENDS — Attractive, private home. For information write Miss Mary H. Rockwell, Ridgefield, Conn., Tel. 347.

PINE PLACE, Saugerties, N. Y. — Quiet, charming colonial house in beautiful scenic country; also housekeeping cottages; folder. MRS. JAN WILLIAMS.

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WANTED—Second-hand grand, Steinway of Chickering, piano; must be in good condition; state price in letter; no dealers. BERTHA A. STANBON, Marblehead, Mass. 84 Washington St.

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Apply on premises,
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ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway — Special summer rates; room and meals, $10 week and up. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet, friendly home with private family; large, pleasant room; excellent food. Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

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KENNEBUNK, MAINE, 1 Fletcher St., behind library—Comfortable beds, shower bath; $1.00 up per person; Tel. 285.

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BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Christian Science Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Homelike room, walking distance The Christian Science Mother Church; free parking. Mrs. Bell. Com. 1861.

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BOSTON, MASS., 398 Marlborough St.—Single rooms; near The Christian Science Mother Church; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave. — Rooms for quiet, refined guest in a home of distinction.

MIAMI, FLA.—For rent, double room; private home, conveniently located. Inquire evenings, 710 N. W. 65th Street.

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ROOMS WANTED

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SUMMER BOARD

CHESLEY LODGE, Durham, P. O. Dover, N. H.—On a hill, away from traffic, U. S. 4 Highway; beautiful scenery, sand beach, boat, fishing; innerspring mattresses; all food home cooked.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Potter Place — WE HAVE TO OFFER, for moderate rate, a pleasant country home, with all modern improvements, excellent food and bathing in our own river; ideal for a restful vacation. Write FLORA HURLBURT.

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THE HOMESTEAD, Scituate Harbor, Mass.—The place to rest and enjoy your vacation; large airy rooms, home cooking; near bathing beach and all sports. MRS. J. F. DWIGHT, Tel. Scituate 432.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, No. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D. Tel. 304.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE—Hilltop house Berkshires; glorious views; 7 rooms, fireplaces; well; accessible; reasonable. Box L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Southwest Harbor—Completely furn. 9-room modern house; 2 baths, elec. refrig.; large porch, garage, lawn, beautiful trees; reduced for balance of season. Tel. KEN. 4033 or LON. 5396. Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

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WEST GLOUCESTER, MASS. — Charming summer cottage, rest of season, to the right party; $250. Edw Kitching, 53 State St., Boston. Cap. 2310.

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(Continued)

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Phone 3-6963

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
BOB JOYCE
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
Finest Variety of Bakery Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

MOBILE

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TENNILLE'S AUGUST SALE
of Fine Furniture
Rugs and Draperies
Begins July 28
Buy Now and Save
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY

More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

Joe's Shoe Service
140 Volusia Avenue—806 Main Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Western Meats
TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
PHONE 507 TONY WALSH, Prop.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Summer Prices Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3113

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 8-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TALLAHASSEE

Moon's
North Florida and South Georgia's Leading Jewelers
TWO STORES
Tallahasse, Fla. and Thomasville, Georgia

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES —— SERVICE
416 3rd Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Automobile Insurance
TEL. WALNUT 6800
LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY BOSTON
Your Friend on the Highway
G. R. REYNOLDS HEALEY BUILDING ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOTEL DEMPSEY SALON
Air Conditioned for your comfort and open daily, including Wednesday afternoons for your convenience

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SYNTHONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

PURE PEP Tolene
Bill Hunt's Super Service
"Pure Oil Products"
TIRES—GAS
OIL—BATTERIES
Accessories, Lubrication, Car Washing, Polishing, Road Service
S. Tryon and Morehead Streets
Tels. 9628 and 8511

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norriandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Formans
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B.
Stores in all parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

BEAUTY CULTURE
French Method
MRS. HULDA LJUNGBERG
Storskärsgatan 6
Bus 52, 66, 81. Tel. 61 36 53

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
Groceries
St. Paulsgatan 31. Tel. 41 41 43.

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

Switzerland

AARAU

WATCHES
for
SPORTS—BUSINESS—DRESS
E. SCHÖNI, Aarau
7 VORDERE VORSTADT

BASEL

Frau E. Sprüngli-Ballmer
Blumengeschäft
Burgfelderstr. 21 Tel. 2.53.91
Florist

SCHAAD et CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and Branches
Cocoa, Chocolate
Tinned Goods

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.41 H. GÜNTHER, *Mgr.*

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Zytglogen BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

EVERYTHING for Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
Kramgasse 85, Near Zytglocken

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

BUCHS—Aarau

A. MAURER
Malergeschäft und Autospritzwerk bekannt für jede Malerarbeit
Buchs-Aarau (Painting)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

LAUSANNE

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22 136

THUN

MARIE ANDRES
PLATZLI 79 THUN
Woll- & Baumwollgarne, Mercerie
Handarbeiten
Ältestes Geschäft der Branche am Platze
(WOOLS)

ZURICH

Café Bristol
Pelikanstrasse 6
Newspapers and Magazines in all languages available for reading.
Propr., W. KISTLER

C. SCHWEIKERT
Coiffeur—Parfumerie—Manicure
Hottingerstrasse 8—Tel. 2.04.12
SPECIALITÄT DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux
MEYER - BUCK
Schifflände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

LADIES' SHOES
The lovely Shoes that have arrived for the New Season will help you to stand out in any crowd. At the Office—In the Drawing Room—or Promenading—They give you that feeling of Fashion Security as soon as you slip them on. The Hand Tailored Cut makes your feet look short and slim, and the warm autumn shades accent the loveliness of your New Autumn Outfit.
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

The Departmental Store With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20521

Wakeling Bros. & Clarke
Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465

ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish, Poultry, Game
Butter, Eggs, Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 West St. Telephone 21981

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 927 Umgeni Road

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE • GLOVES • WOOL FABRICS • UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE • VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

PHONE 34-2042
Campbell's Garages (Pty.) Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Est. 1892

Phone 2235 3 lines

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job is Too Small nor Too Large"
209, PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 3993

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night " 4428

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
ESTIMATES FREE
203a Pietermaritz Street Ph. 4809

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, CHURCH ST. PHONES 3022 and 2166
PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

STRENGTH ENDURANCE
Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St. Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262 and 2687

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St., Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

J. H. M. CARPENTER, LTD.
Established 1879
COAL, WOOD and BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
CARRIERS, IMPORTERS, Etc.
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

Enjoy your meals in the friendly home-like atmosphere of
The Majestic Parlor
Majestic Theatre, Queen St.

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

MAVIS YOUNG
613 Dilworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland
High Class Dressmaking
Patterns, Cutting, Fitting
PHONE 42-314

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

ADA GEDDES
Exclusive Millinery
153 Queen Street, Auckland
Phone 45 030

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

Auckland
ROBERT A. GUMMER
HARDWARE
Tools, Kitchenware, Electrical Goods
Tel. 44-023 Herald Bldg. 151 Queen St.

GORDON CLARKE
Seedsman, Florist
Floral Tributes for all occasions. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of the highest quality. Bedding Plants in endless variety.
Queen Street. Opp. Smith & Caughey
PHONES 40-254, 18-126

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS, FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS, & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

CHRISTCHURCH

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR
GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family
FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
302 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Kiss the Boys Goodbye (Paramount)—Semi-musical, semi-romance, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Boothe's play retaining only the title and the heroine's name from the original work. Now the intention seems to be to poke some fun at the stage in a story about a bright Southern girl trying to get a leading part in a Broadway musical. But the satire is heavy handed. Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, Oscar Levant, Connie Boswell.—Adults and mature young people.

Scattergood Pulls the Strings (RKO) — Scattergood Baines with some new problems on his hands. Among them are a runaway boy looking for his father, and a young inventor. There are various other complications but Scattergood straightens them all out for a happy conclusion. Guy Kibbee, Bobs Watson, Emma Dunn, Susan Peters.—Family.

Shining Victory (Warner)—Film based on A. J. Cronin's play, "Jupiter Laughs." The plot depends upon a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters seem artificial. The central figure is a truculent young doctor who learns about heroism and the graces of human nature from a female assistant who is killed saving his records in a fire. James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Donald Crisp.—Adults.

Sweetheart of the Campus (Columbia)—Collegiate musical in which a stranded dance band (Ozzie Nelson's) enrolls in a college for advertising purposes. Conventional complications. Ruby Keeler, Harriet Hilliard, Kathleen Howard.—Adults and young people.

They Met in Bombay (MGM)—Variations on the theme of the two jewel thieves who fall in love. Clark Gable has an amusing sequence in which, impersonating a British officer, he requisitions a detachment of troops and levies tribute from a Chinese merchant. Then he is himself requisitioned to help evacuate refugees from a province threatened by Japanese, wins the Victoria Cross, and decides to marry and reform. Rosalind Russell is the lady. Peter Lorre, Jessie Ralph, Reginald Owen, Matthew Moulton, Edward Ciannelli, Luis Alberni. —Adults and mature young people.

Three Sons o' Guns (Warner)—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men when the draft takes them into the army. Wayne Morris, Marjorie Rambeau, Irene Rich, Tom Brown, William T. Orr.—Adults and young people.

Underground (Warner) — One of the best of the pictures dramatizing the fight within Germany against Naziism. The theme concerns the illegal radio broadcasts attacking the Nazi regime and calling on the German people to rid themselves of their present rulers. The activities of the Gestapo in running down the broadcasts and its brutality in dealing with the promoters of the freedom stations are graphically shown. Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne, Martin Kosleck.—Adults and young people.

Above the Average Films

Family—"The Reluctant Dragon," "The Big Store," "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary."

Adults and Young People—"Sergeant York," "Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from K. B. Clarke, Pasadena, Calif.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on July 12. In describing this picture the photographer says: "The distant cloud caught in upward air currents gave the effect of flame and smoke issuing from the foliage."

"Behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed." —Ex. 3:2.

F. C. Evans, Waterbury, Conn.
W. B. Samsbury, Santa Barbara, Calif.

"Nature's Etching"

Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Hurry to Cover!"

Mrs. W. Gray Harris, Boylston, Mass.

"Stormy Weather"

Elizabeth Coggeshall, Salina, Kan.

"Going With the Wind"

C. N. Hayden, Big Timber, Mont.

"Before the Storm"

George Beauchamp, North Manchester, Ind.; Mary Frentzel, Portland, Ore.; P. B. Wesson, Rochester, N. Y.; Ethel P. Wood, Farmington, Conn.

"The Tumult"

J. Graham McElroy, Homestead, Fla.

"And there arose a great storm of wind."—Mark 4:37.

Evelyn Coulter, Dorchester, Mass.

"Tempest"

E. M. V. Schip, New York

"Storm-Tossed Clouds and Trees"

Kathleen Roberts, San Francisco.

More Than Genius

The wonderful musicianship of the famous violinist, Sarasate, like that of other great artists, was not attained without much labor and self-sacrifice.

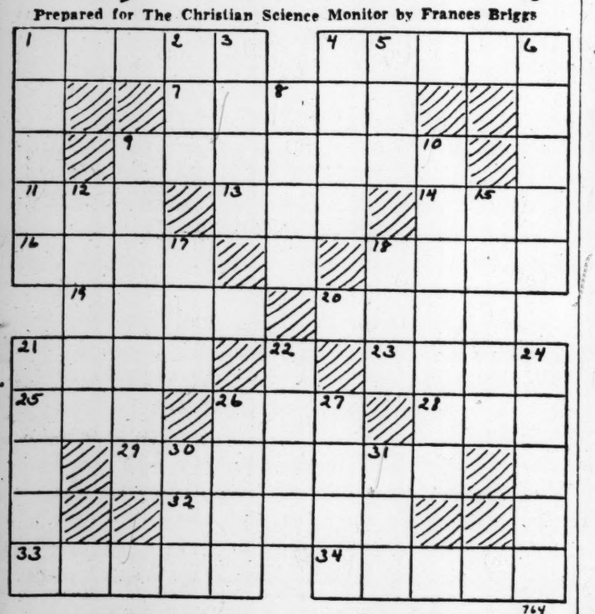
One day a friend read to him a highly laudatory review of a concert he had just given, which seemed to distress the violinist rather than please him.

"What's the matter?" Sarasate was asked.

"For thirty-seven years I have practiced fourteen hours a day," the violinist replied, "and now the critics say my playing is wonderful. But to what do they attribute my musicianship?" He lifted his arms in a gesture of despair. "They say I'm a genius!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was one of "Three Musketeers"?
4—What operatic hero is object of Marguerite's affections?
7—Who is a character in "Oliver Twist"?
9—What city of Georgia was first called Marthasville?
11—Hotel.
13—What is used for plating sheets of iron?
14—Who was an American poet?
16—What ancient instrument was played by plucking the strings?
18—In this place.
19—Periods of time.
20—What island is east of Java?
21—What creature owned boots used by Hop-o'-my Thumb?
23—What is any of various American wild plums?
25—What exclamation causes oxen to turn to the off side?
26—Ancient.
28—To conclude.
29—Whom did Galli-Curci wed?
32—What is the flowering glume?
33—Who is well-known character created by Edward Everett Hale?
34—Empty railroad car placed between two cars that support the load is called what?

Down

1—Henry Clay was born in what month?
2—How might a poet write "often"?
3—Guest of honor at table is said to sit above what?
4—Native of Kotka is what?
5—What creature can carry more than 10 times its own weight?
6—How many leaflets in any ordinary clover leaf?
8—Manner of walking.
9—What star is known as Scorpion's Heart?
10—What famous Greek painter flourished about 330 B. C.?
12—Gentle push with the elbow is what?
15—What winter constellation is prominent in the Northern Hemisphere?
17—What did Odin give in payment for drink from Mimir's well?
18—Possesses.
21—What is a city of northern Utah?
22—Raisins, when used in puddings, are called what?
24—Who is in love with Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
26—Augur.
27—What prefix signifies "half"?
30—Montgomery is capital of what State (abbr.)?
31—Youth.

764

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

COURAGE for the big troubles in life and patience for the small ones, and when you have faithfully fulfilled your day's labour go to sleep in peace. God is awake.—TRANSLATION FROM VICTOR HUGO.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Why has William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, objected to the proposed 50 per cent cut in automobile production?

2. Why was an investigation of the progress of naval shipbuilding ordered by the House Naval Affairs Committee?

3. Why is Japan's occupation of French Indo-China of deep concern to Britain?

4. To what do the Germans attribute their failure to make better headway in their operations against the Russians?

5. To what action did Secretary of War Stimson refer when he said: "I think this comes very near the line of subversive activities against the United States, if not treason."

6. What branch of the U. S. armed forces is to have a secret detective service?

7. Does the British Army have a woman Major General?

8. What town in Africa is still held by its Australian defenders despite the fact that it has been blitzed for more than three months?

9. What section of the United States has been asked to cut down its gasoline consumption by one-third?

10. What type of censorship is now under consideration in the United States?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

In Lighter Vein

Correct Answer

Teacher: "George, what is an island?"

George: "An island is a place you can't leave without a boat."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Of Course

A lady was one of a party of sightseers being shown around a warship at Portsmouth. Turning to the sailor who wac acting as their guide, she asked: "Can you tell me why sailors wear such loose-fitting clothes?"

Rather tired of the lady's repeated inquiries the sailor answered: "Certainly, mum. It's to allow for shrinkage when we fall overboard." —Glasgow Southern Press.

Identified

Mrs. Jones and her small son were gazifing anxiously at aeroplanes passing overhead.

"It's all right," assured their next-door neighbor, Mrs. Smith. "They're ours."

Next day Mr. Jones was out with the boy, when another batch of planes flew over them.

"It's all right, Dad," exclaimed the boy. "You needn't worry. They're Mrs. Smith's!"—Montreal Star.

America's Planes—*1920—Then and Now—1941*

Barely two decades stand between these two airplanes. One was a sensation of 1920. The other is the American aircraft industry's newest, most spectacular contribution to the nation's defense. The big ship (shown here taking off on its maiden flight) is the Douglas B-19, world's largest bomber, now undergoing Air Corps tests. The little fellow is the Cloudster, first of a long line of Douglas transport planes. Some idea of the difference in the size of the Cloudster and the "Hemisphere Guardian" can be gained from the comparative figures.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. Mr. Knudsen declared that a sudden 50 per cent cut in automobile production would increase unemployment and any curtailment should be gradual and should be offset by defense orders.

2. The investigation was ordered following reports that naval shipbuilding had fallen 20 per cent below estimates in the last six months.

3. By its recent negotiations with Vichy, Japan has won naval and aerial positions in Southern Indo-China that are located two days by battleship and three hours by bomber from Singapore, Britain's key fortress in the Far East.

4. The German High Command reported that stiff Russian resistance and bad roads had hampered the invasion of Russia.

5. He referred to Senator Wheeler's action of mailing post cards to army officers and men urging them to oppose American entry into the European war.

6. The Senate has authorized the Secretary of the Navy to establish a secret detective force for the U. S. Navy.

7. Yes: Mrs. Jean Knox is the first woman to hold such a rank in the British Army. Mrs. Knox has taken over the control of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service Branch of the British Army.

8. Tobruk; although a thousand tons of bombs have been unloaded on this battered town, it is still being stubbornly defended.

9. The entire Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida has been ordered by Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator for National Defense, to cut its gasoline consumption by one-third.

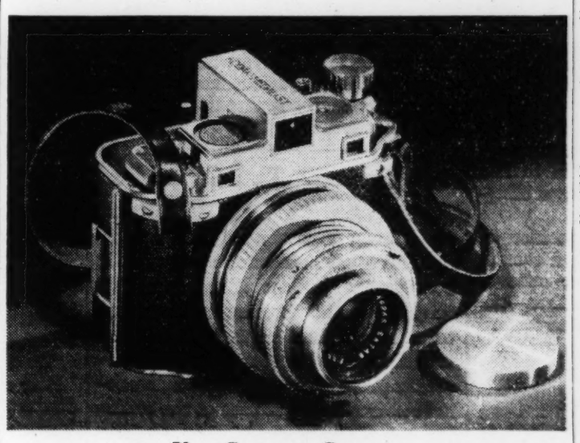
10. Navy censorship on all outgoing communications from the United States will be imposed as soon as the necessary legislation is enacted.

Nearly 900 Weather Bureau stations in the United States contribute data for hourly reports for air pilots.

Brevities

Pathfinder: The cost of travel is on the increase—but so is the cost of staying at home. So it's the same old puzzle—whether to take a vacation trip or stay at home.

Detroit News: From the rock-bound coast of Maine to the sunny slopes of the Pacific—one people, one nation, one flag, and a dozen ideas on what ought to be done about the war.



New Compact Camera

Pictured above is the Kodak Medalist, the only 2¼ x 3¼ camera combining in one compact assembly the convenience of roll film, with easy adaptability to the use of cut sheet film, film packs and plates, plus the scope, accuracy, and operating refinements of a precision miniature.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation Benefits

York, Pa.

Young friends of the writer bought several acres of land in the country and built themselves an attractive stone home. As their funds were limited they found it a problem to get into proper condition the 2½-acre stretch of land which they planned to sell later. Co-operation with a neighbor, a tenant farmer, proved mutually beneficial.

They got together and planned to work the ground and sow simultaneously a crop of wheat, timothy, and blue grass. The tenant farmer neighbor did the work and the young couple paid for the fertilizer and seed. The farmer attended to the plot in his spare time. He harvested a crop of 75 bushels of wheat which netted him about $75 which he sorely needed.

The timothy promises to give him a good yield of hay, adding further to his profits. The blue grass is coming along nicely and will make a fine grass cover crop, instead of an unsightly weed patch, in front of the young couple's home.

Just a little thoughtful co-operation between these rural neighbors proved highly profitable for all concerned.

Pripet Marshes

Hand-hewn, flat-bottomed boats, propelled by 15-foot poles, are the principal means of transportation in the vast Pripet marshes of Soviet-held Poland.

A Verse for Today . . .

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.—MATT. 11:29.

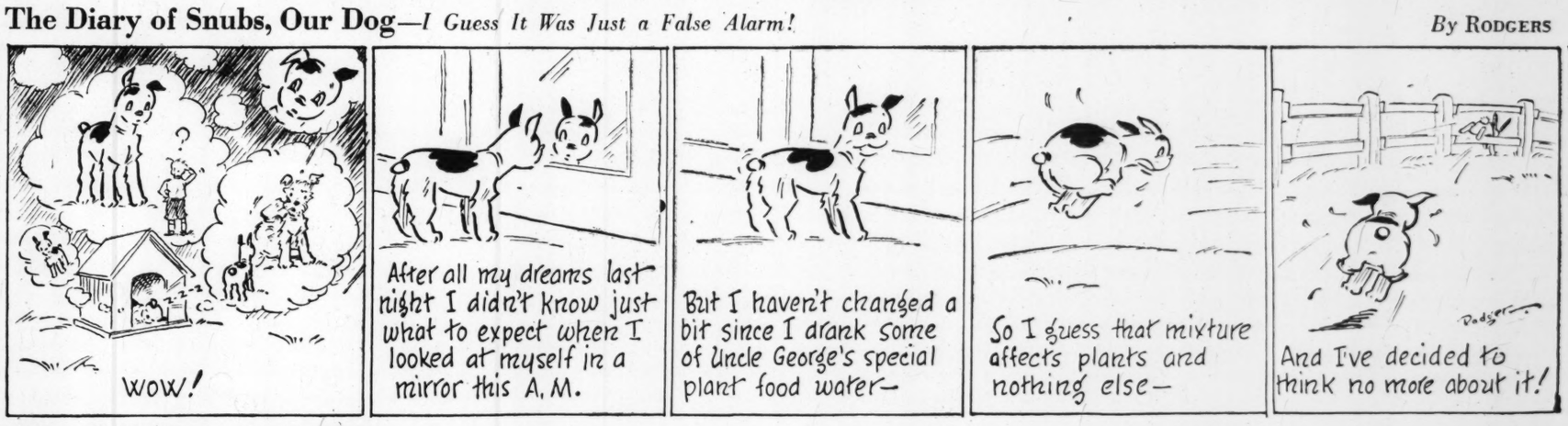
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Beautiful Music*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE TELLS ME YOU'RE LEAVING RADIO AND GOING AWAY —
YES — MY PARENTS THINK IT BEST !
BUT — I THOUGHT YOU SORT OF EARNED A LIVING THIS WAY !
OH, I HAVE ALTERNATE PROFESSIONS .... I PLAY THE VIOLIN AND THE HARP...
THE HARP ?!
YES — AND NOW I'M LEARNING THE TUBA...
OH, ME... JUST THINK HOW WE COULD HAVE PLAYED "THE HAPPY FARMER" TOGETHER...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess It Was Just a False Alarm!*

By RODGERS


WOW!
After all my dreams last night I didn't know just what to expect when I looked at myself in a mirror this A. M.
But I haven't changed a bit since I drank some of Uncle George's special plant food water—
So I guess that mixture affects plants and nothing else—
And I've decided to think no more about it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rough Crossing*

By THE HAGERS

WE TIGHTENED ROBOT'S BOLTS AND SEAM, AND POLISHED HIM WITH SILVER CREAM.
HE GLANCED WITH PRIDE WHEN WE WERE THROUGH, AND SAID, "ALMOST AS GOOD AS NEW!"
"WHY DID YOU SNEAK BACK HERE?" SAID I. "I CAME TO HIDE," WAS HIS REPLY.
"NO METAL BIRD SHOULD TRY, MY PAL, TO CROSS THE PANAMA CANAL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Action Answers Japan

This is a serious hour in the relations between the United States and Japan.

The order of President Roosevelt freezing all Japanese assets in the United States provides a potential embargo on practically all commercial intercourse between the two nations, including oil, silk, ships, metals, and money. A beginning of collective economic action against an aggressor is made in the fact that Great Britain, Canada, and the Netherlands Indies have immediately followed the American lead.

So dependent is Japan on outside supplies that her extremists may regard this as a life-and-death matter. They may be impelled to push on from the present occupation of French Indo-China to an attack on the oil, tin, and rubber-producing Netherlands Indies.

This need not be so, under the freezing order, if the Japanese Government will curb its militaristic bent for aggression. For the order does not automatically block all commercial transactions, but places them under a licensing arrangement by which, if the Japanese will listen to reason, they may continue to receive the necessities at least for their civilian population.

If, however, they continue a brutal and destructive expansionism without regard for the rights of others, they—and the other Axis powers—are bound to come into collision with forces greater than their own.

The United States at length is trying economic pressure, which many believe should have been employed sooner. But in the waiting period it has been learned that economic measures, to be effective, must be backed by military strength and the willingness to use it.

This is evidently the disposition in America today. It represents a solemn decision, but this newspaper believes the right action has been taken—the necessary and honorable course toward meeting and putting down aggression.

Arbitration Wins

Good service to arbitration and to organized labor has just been done by Daniel Tobin, president of the national teamsters' union. Boston's normal bread supply has been held up four weeks by the strike of one of Mr. Tobin's bakery drivers' unions. He made a special trip here to guide the strikers into ending the strike by accepting arbitration.

Facing a great audience containing many die-hards who loudly booed before he came to the platform, Mr. Tobin laid it down as law to the strikers that it was their duty to arbitrate. Taking note of the waylaying of bakery trucks and destruction of bread, he warned the bakery drivers against violence. Strikes are won, he counseled from his 40 years' experience, not by violence but by intelligence.

It is sound leadership that has brought labor unions to whatever favor they hold. If every union official of the past had been an extremist or irresponsible, trade unions could never have taken hold. As Mr. Tobin pointed out to his people, arbitration is today the demand of the Nation. If strikes persist, compulsory arbitration may follow, and once adopted, will not be easily overthrown.

But apart from the Nation's need of industrial peace, resumption of work and acceptance of voluntary arbitration before an impartial tribunal is pretty sure to prove good business for a union man and his family.

Consumer Education Problem

Liquor and tobacco advertising constitutes a challenging problem for all educational agencies. The advertisements are insidiously clever through indirect suggestion. Immature minds face the danger of associating desirable traits and virtues with these products.

This practical and pressing problem deserves concerted action in homes, schools, and social organizations. It is encouraging that consumer education is receiving more attention from many sources.

If young people are to be educated for intelligent citizenship, they must be taught to discover motives and seek causes. Educators will do well to meet this problem frankly and uncompromisingly. The callous self-interest which would insinuate that drinking and smoking are in some way beneficial, in the face of overwhelming evidence of their injuriousness, ought to become so clearly apparent as to warn off the intended victims.

Two Berlins? Two Germanies

Descriptions of a "bogus Berlin," said to be built of cardboard just outside the real Berlin are interesting even if overdrawn. The descriptions reportedly originate with "travelers recently returned from Berlin" to Britain. This statement neither confirms nor discredits them. Some people wouldn't believe Marco Polo's stories of the amazing splendors of the Orient. On the other hand, it is well to beware of Baron Munchausens.

What makes the "bogus Berlin" story interesting is not its "tallness" but its depth. It does not overstate the case, but rather understates it. For the Nazis have not been satisfied to build a bogus Berlin. They have tried to build a bogus Germany. The papier-mâché capital is said to be intended to lure British aviators away from the real thing. The bogus Germany is known to be intended to lure or frighten other nations into a bogus new order.

Doubtless the cardboard Berlin, if it exists, looks very much the same as the solid German capital. So even a cardboard Third Reich might appear to be what the Nazi architects want the world to think it. One would have to get inside it to really find out what it is made of.

Politics and Prejudices

Perfectly valid reasons doubtless can be advanced for race segregation in the public schools of American Southern States, but general separation is a far different matter from joint postgraduate training for white and Negro teachers—even in Georgia. It was for allegedly proposing such training, at a faculty meeting in 1939, that Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia, has now been dismissed from his post, by a hand-picked Board of Regents at the demand of Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

The very tactics of Governor Talmadge—his public shouting against "racial equality," his personal pressing of the charges, and discharge of three others in the State university system, after he had reorganized the Board of Regents—lead to the conclusion that the hand of politics is interfering in educational affairs in Georgia. Undoubtedly Georgia, like all Southern States, has a law against mixed classes in a public educational institution and there is little likelihood of such laws' being repealed in the near future. Whether the dean's views on this subject made him "dangerous" seems exceedingly doubtful.

Dr. Cocking and his dismissed colleagues are not the first to be persecuted for expressing advanced ideas in Southern colleges. Dr. Andrew Sledd, a professor at Emory College, was dismissed in 1902 for publishing an article in the Atlantic Monthly which attacked lynching. Florida University promptly made him its president and later Dr. Sledd returned to the reorganized Emory. John Spencer Bassett, professor of history at Trinity College, published an article in the South Atlantic Quarterly, which he edited, in which he asserted that, next to Robert E. Lee, Booker T. Washington was the greatest man born in the South in a century. A hue and cry was raised for his dismissal, but the president and faculty threatened to resign in a body and deterred the regents.

The South as a whole—certainly its better element—though it draws social distinctions which it deems necessary, today has no feeling against the Negro, whom it understands and loves. But demagogues still play for advantage on the prejudices of the ignorant and backward—as, indeed, they do in other sections of the United States. The Cocking incident seems to fall into that category. American good judgment should see to it that doctrines of racial intolerance, characteristic of dictator-ridden countries, do not creep into renewed acceptance through a stirring of old prejudices.

A golfer faced a predicament on a Denver course when his ball lodged in a tree. Probably, like Br'er Rabbit who found himself with no alternative, he was 'bleeged ter climb it.

A big New York hotel has been bequeathed to Harvard. Isn't that rather far from the lecture halls?

Thinking Toward Peace: Armaments and Security

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present excerpts from an article by Julian Huxley in The New Republic.

In this article I would like to suggest that the wholesale arming of Britain by the United States provides the possibility of applying a successful cutting operation to the Gordian knot of international security. . . .

At the moment, two warring systems of nations are pouring out armaments—the Axis on the one side and the Anglo-Saxon world on the other. We will assume—and not just for the purposes of argument—that the Axis will be beaten, and will thus go out of action as a producer of arms. The sources of armaments within the Anglo-Saxon system will then be, in descending order of magnitude, the United States, Britain, and the British dominions together with India. . . .

After the war is over, there will be the short-term danger to the stability of the industrial system arising from a too sudden reduction in the arms industry; there will also be the long-term danger to the security system arising from a return to the old methods whereby the peace-loving nation is penalized by finding itself defenseless against the threats or attacks of an aggressor which has preferred to spend its resources on guns instead of butter. . . . Can these two dangers not be married to produce safety?

Agreement on Manufacture

Let me make a further assumption—that America, Britain and at least the majority of European nations will have become convinced of the need for active co-operation in international affairs, and for making concrete contributions toward security. The first task after the war will thus be to unite a group of peace-loving nations into what we may call a Security Club. . . . Wherever the writ of the Security Club runs—and it will run pretty widely if the war is properly won and Britain and the U. S. A. continue to live up to their world responsibilities—heavy arms shall only be manufactured by agreement, as part of a mutually arranged plan. . . . The prevention of illicit arms manufacture could be readily accomplished through the control of raw materials. . . .

Arms to Be Stored

Thus, in the years immediately after the war, arms factories in the U. S. A. and Britain, and, let us hope, some in the dominions and India, would continue to turn out a supply of these heavy armaments. . . . They would be transported and stored in various strategic positions over that part of the world's surface which was under the control or supervision of Anglo-American power. These stores would be the arsenals of international security. Such other nations as applied for, and were granted, membership in the Security Club, would send contingents to be trained in the use of these arms, so that these strategic points would be both the arsenals and the training grounds of security. Thus, though in normal times single nations would be restricted to such military playthings as machine guns, light field artillery and gunboats, and their armies would be in effect national militias or armed police forces, they would have trained personnel always available to man a flying force or an armored division, if needed to resist or to put down aggression. The strategic points for the security arsenals would be chosen not merely in the light of the need for their supervision, but still more with the view of getting arms from them to any quarter of the globe as quickly as possible. . . .

War emergencies may still arise in the post-war world. Certain countries are not likely at the outset to be members of the democratic club presided over by the Anglo-Saxon nations, and the possibility of infringement of the ban on heavy armaments by Germany or some other European Power must not be wholly dismissed. But if the system of security arsenals we have just discussed were in existence, the emergencies could be met. Purely private arms manufacture would be a thing of the past. Governments would be the controlling agents of armament production, as part of the business of winning security. Lease and lend would still be the principle under which arms aid would operate, so that no question of payment would complicate the situation; and after the emergency was over, any surviving arms would be returned to stock. And the delays and weaknesses of the old systems would be avoided—delays in getting a decision to unite against an aggressor, and still more, delays in providing a victim of aggression with sufficient arms to resist. . . .

As the Security Club became larger and more politically organized, others among its members could be called on to make payments toward the cost of production of the Club's heavy armaments, and might in some cases take over a part of their actual production.

Co-operation Would Be Needed

The precise nature of the security provided would depend on the nature of the political settlement. To make it really effective in the case of aggression against a single nation, it would be necessary for other nations besides the victim to co-operate in defense measures. At the outset, co-operation might be confined to the victim's immediate neighbors, together with the striking force which Britain will certainly be compelled to keep in reserve for some years for possible use in Europe or the Middle East. But as time passed, that striking force could become an international one. . . .

World peace will not be ensured by international military arrangements alone. International political and economic organizations will clearly be required as well. . . . But it is more realistic to begin by treating such as a separate problem, rather than to start with an elaborate and comprehensive scheme comprising every aspect of joint international action.

High Time to Repair the Corn Crib

Siebel in the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Food and Freedom in Occupied Countries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that Germany is engaged in a war with Russia, the Russian food supplies which she had counted on for herself and the conquered countries are no longer available. So we must expect a new effort on the part of the Hoover Committee to stir our sympathy for Belgium and the other small democracies. It is their chance to assure America that Germany will be so busy defending the world against Communism that she will no longer be able to take care of the conquered countries of western and northern Europe. Therefore, they will say, the way is open for us to assist those countries without helping Germany.

But the basic facts have not changed. The Nazis are still the number one enemy and western Europe is still occupied by Nazi troops and the Gestapo. Germany will need food more than ever and will continue her policy of plunder. We have, it is true, a great opportunity to help the conquered peoples—but not by feeding Germany through them. We can throw all our weight on the side of Britain immediately, end the war, and free those people while the Nazis are occupied in the east.

Germany recently asserted, over the Dutch radio, that the food situation in Belgium was improving and that no help would be required. De Winter, General Secretary of the Belgium Ministry of Agriculture, was recently quoted as saying that, as a result of agreements concluded with Russia, and of German supplies, Belgium's bread and corn were now assured. It was also said that the Belgian Government has tinned considerable quantities of meat during the past winter so that very little change would have to be made in the number of Belgian livestock during the next year and it would probably be possible to increase the meat ration. Germany, it is said, has also promised to send Belgium big supplies of potatoes so that the supplies promised by the Hoover Committee which could not arrive because of England's refusal, would not even be necessary.

The following Associated Journalist Feature Service story direct from Berlin should be noted. This dispatch after admitting that there was real hardship early in 1941 says:

> The people cannot be soothed by theories when they observe long trains full of cattle and poultry being sent to Germany. German propaganda against the British for refusing the Hoover proposal hits back against the Germans. It is said openly in Belgium that American food supplies would only profit the Germans. The food they sent could only replace the food the Germans have taken away and the people say: "Those who invaded us should provide the food." Others reason: "If we have the food the Germans steal it. If we get food from America the Germans will steal it just the same and we shall also starve."

The idea that the Nazis will keep a promise still flourishes in certain minds which are 3,000 miles away from the Nazis but not among those who live with them. We have our opportunity to beat Hitler so now, more than ever, we must refrain from any acts which will help him. Let us get busy and free the people he has overcome and save ourselves from a prolonged and desolating war.

WILLIAM M. AGAR

New York

"Aggressive Militarism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If Senator Wheeler were to find himself confronted by a burly bandit, kicking or clubbing his neighbor's child, I think he would not be neutral. As an advocate of law and order he would be instantly in the battle, to restore and maintain peace. If at this juncture, any "good Samaritan" should come upon the scene, and find the Senator with his back to the wall, fighting for his life, he would not "pass by on the other side." There would be immediate and effective assistance regardless of the cost.

During the past two years, this international bandit, "aggressive militarism," has been kicking, clubbing and plundering the smaller nations within his reach and attempting the destruction of those who interfere. I think it is time for all who earnestly and understandingly desire peace to stop this bickering, and unite their efforts to put this monster in chains.

Denver, Colo. FREDERICK A. ARMOUR

Bold—With Words?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is indeed a sad commentary on these United States that they cannot present to the entire world, friend and foe alike, even the semblance of a unified front within their own governing bodies.

Here we have the spectacle of a handful of local politicians in Congress refusing to heed the advice and warning of the best military minds in the country that two measures would incalculably safeguard the Nation's safety—a longer period of service for the regular army and the draftees and the right to send them to other parts of the world to cope with any emergency that might arise.

What must the world think of us that we are so bold with words, so beautiful with intentions and yet so chary of any action more decisive than verbal attacks?

The idea of some of our congressmen trying to make military laws in accordance with campaign promises and moral values is as inane as an engineer using blue ink in gasoline tanks to match the car's outer enamel and varnish.

(MRS.) BERNADINE ALLEN

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Black Man's Heart

The fine phrase of Henry Grady is needed to accord just due to the great act of two black men who sustained burns and injuries in rousing the otherwise doomed residents of the flame-swept apartment that was at 1809 Pennsylvania. Some are living because of the alert courage of the two passing Negroes, Howard McIntosh and Fred H. Higgins.

Henry Grady would have understood these two men—the Henry Grady who, in his great speech on the New South and the race problem, remembered to thank God for a mother safe in her sanctuary because her faithful Negroes "put a black man's loyalty between her and danger." Or the Grady who caught that other vision of his father stricken in battle and the "slave struggling through the smoke, winding his black arms about the fallen form, reckless of lurking death."

There was no call of duty for Howard McIntosh and Fred Higgins. They could have gone on but for that stern sense of human responsibility in the heart that ignores danger and reaches out to save.

Because of human intolerance and wrongheadedness we despair of settlement of the race problem. It is always capable of settlement if we balance accurately human values. It is as possible here in Dallas as Henry Grady saw it possible in the New South. The fine act of a McIntosh and a Higgins attests to that.—*Dallas Morning News.*

The Wide Horizon

Return to First Principles

By Haydn S. Pearson

Economists, farmers, and laymen have been interested to read of the foods going to England from the United States. The science of nutrition has revolutionized the type of cargo. The United States is not sending great quantities of wheat, corn, oats, and barley. Instead, it is sending tomatoes, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, dried eggs, dried beans; it will probably send more canned vegetables and dried fruits as soon as tonnage is available.

Vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk products! What does this mean? It is some kind of a landmark in the world's history when a great Nation announces to its people that the Government may buy up the tomato pack for the season to send to our friends across the ocean.

History will tell whether these points are epochal highlights. But many students in the field of rural sociology and agricultural economics feel that the exigencies of war are accelerating a return to first principles in farming practices on a world-wide scale.

* * *

The United States has passed through four-fifths of a century of bewildering ups and downs in agriculture. Before 1810, the farming pattern of the colonies had a recognized stability, largely based on production for home consumption. Then a significant change came as cities began to grow into manufacturing centers. Farmers began to produce food for sale; they began to buy manufactured products. This change worked well as cities mushroomed and population rapidly increased.

The first major upheaval came about 1860, eighty years ago. The opening of vast tracts of farming land in the west forced Eastern farmers out of sheep and beef raising, and cereals. In the twentieth century, science provided power machinery, and cereal production jumped. In 1915, we had a billion bushel wheat crop; in 1917, there was a $2,000,000,000 cotton crop; corn's high year was 1906 with 3,000,000,000 bushels.

A philosophy was evolved for farming between 1910 and 1930 which may, for lack of a better term, be called the "business technique" for agriculture. Farmers were urged to specialize in one product as a factory does; they were urged to keep exact cost accounts, and pay themselves a salary before reckoning profits.

Theoreticaly, this system has strong points. Practically, it doesn't work out, and never has in the two thousand years of written records of farming.

* * *

The first principles of farming are as true today as they were when Cato was writing to his Roman fellow-citizens. A farm is a place to produce food and living accommodations for a family and the livestock. That is the foundation principle. A farm family should take into account that its food and rent are vital items in living. They cost the city family cash; they do not cost the farm family so much.

The second major item for farmers to remember is that although farm families do not handle so much cash, they may well have more left at the end of the year than a city family which has a good-sized weekly cash income.

American agriculture is returning to first principles. It is raising more fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. It will, in the future, curtail on cereals and cotton. Farmers are learning that a farm is different from a factory. A farm is partially self-sufficing. It is a way of living and a way of making a living combined.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Public Opinion

The special quality of public opinion is continual and irresistible movement. If it seems to us that it stands still, that is because there are people all about us who have made themselves a profitable position, resting upon a particular stage of public opinion, and who therefore do their very utmost to maintain that stage and to prevent the new real feeling, which, though not fully expressed is already living in men's consciousness, from manifesting itself. . . .

The longer the expression of the new public opinion is checked, the greater it grows, and the stronger will be the expression of it. . . . — "Christianity and Patriotism," by L. N. TOLSTOY, written in 1894.

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